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1960 Changes in Population and Agriculture in Ohio and Their Implications



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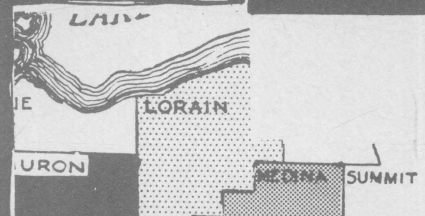


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FOREWORD

The County Profile

County Profile Sheets are included for use in making a profile of factors for any one county along with the changes that have occurred between two decennial census periods. These are designed for helping the reader to understand the trends in his own county. It should be helpful in community development and program planning.

General

The data presented in this publication are prepared under the Rural Sociology Population Research Project, Hatch 84, the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

The population data came from the 1960 Censuses of Population Advance Reports, Final Population Count, Ohio, PC (A1)-37. The agricultural data are from Preliminary Reports of the 1959 Census of Agriculture (20-001) Series AC 59-1. Analysis of census data into percentages and rankings by counties was made to make the data useful for local analysis.

Other supplementary Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station publications are: Research Bulletin 737 - Rural-Urban Population Change and Migration in Ohio, 1940-1950.

Mimeograph Bulletin AD 248 - Comparative Population Agricultural and Industrial Data for Ohio Counties, 1940-1950.

Mimeograph Bulletin AE 304 - Characteristics of the Population, Housing, and Agriculture in Ohio.

Acknowledgment for providing information should be made to the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Technical Committee on Population Research, NC-18, of the North Central Regional Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The technical personnel who prepared data and maps were Donald W. Thomas, research assistant, and Grace Lemke, statistical clerk. The cover was designed by Grace Lemke.

1960 CHANGES IN POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE IN OHIO AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

Wade H. Andrews

POPULATION TRENDS

The State

Population in Ohio has been increasing substantially. The 1960 population of 9,706,397, shown in Table.1, represents an increase of 1,759,770 or 22.1 percent over 1950. This is the largest numerical gain in the State's history as well as being the highest percentage increase over the previous decade since the census of 1850. Ohio has never lost population.

Population growth was not equally distributed to all parts of the State. As can be seen in Figure 1, those counties that contained or were near to large cities received the bulk of the increase, while in general the most rural areas made small gains or lost population.¹

All counties losing population in 1960 are in the southeast part of the State while those with the highest percent of increase were in the northeast, central, and southwest.

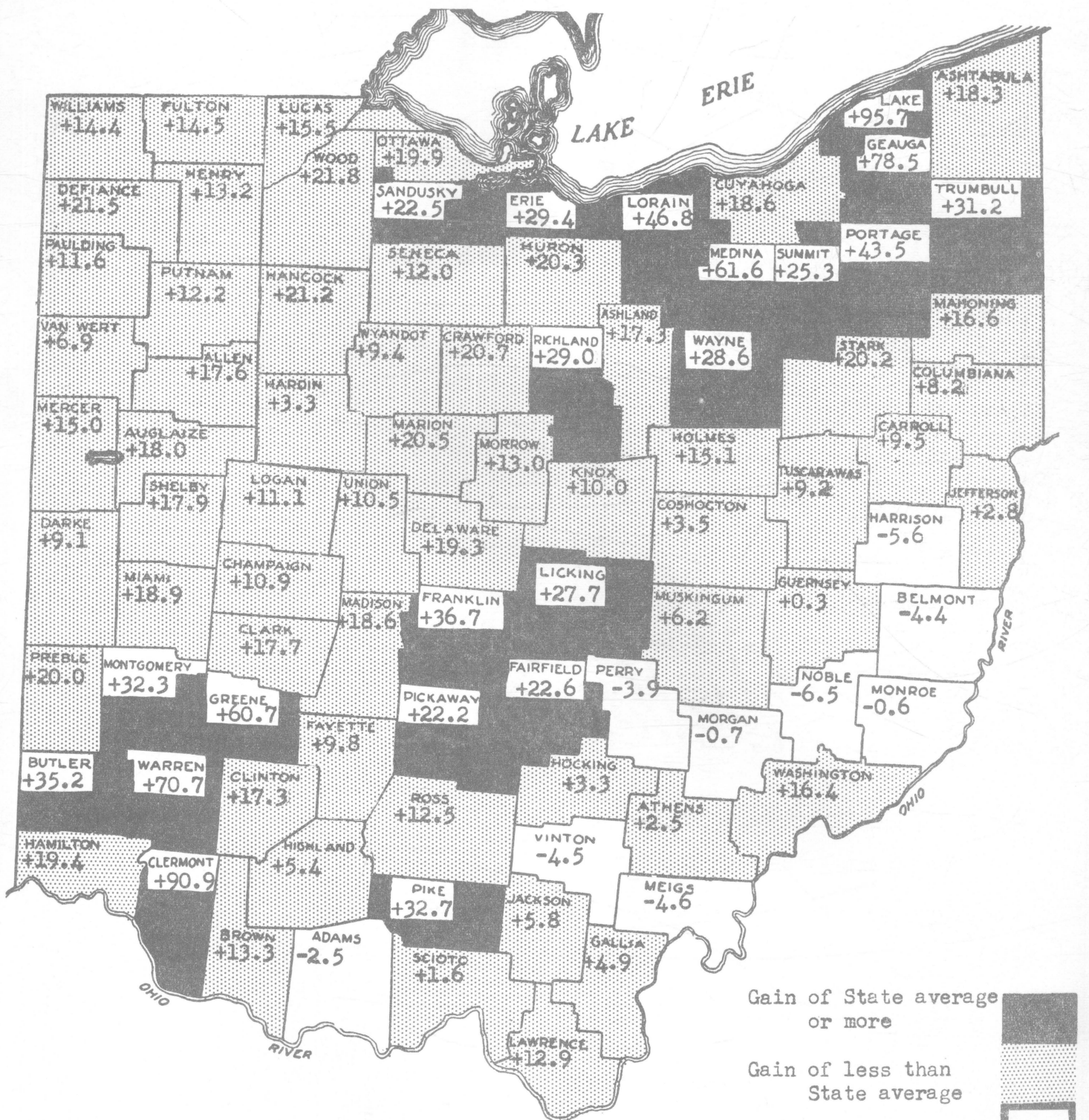
The Megalopolis-Urban Pattern

The term megalopolis has been used to identify huge population complexes covering large areas where density of population is at or near urban concentrations. Such a complex is now appearing across the

¹For changes since 1910, see W.H. Andrews and E.M. Westerkamm, Rural-Urban Population Change and Migration In Ohio, 1940-1950, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 737. Another useful data handbook for Ohio 1950, 1954 data is Wade H. Andrews, Characteristics of The Population, Housing, and Agriculture In Ohio, Mimeo Bulletin A.E. 304, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, 1959.

Figure 1

PER CENT CHANGE IN OHIO POPULATION, 1950 to 1960



north end of the State, as shown in Figure 2, and is rather well developed from Buffalo, New York, to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago.

Under present conditions, the large central cities that do not annex new territory seem to have reached a saturation point for population growth. With the exception of Columbus, the other larger cities in the State either remained about stable with very small increases or actually lost population. This was also true generally all across the United States. Of course, Columbus, which is the only large city that did grow extensively in Ohio, owes its growth almost entirely to annexation. Actually, city boundaries have little or no meaning to population growth, particularly growth by migration. What appears to have the most meaning in choosing an area to live is the relative location of centers of economic production or other places of work, and their accessibility to the worker. With flexible transportation, people may be many miles from the central city; in fact, the real community may extend many miles beyond city boundaries. Figure 3 shows the pattern of urban growth in the counties of the State.

New super highways now being completed will undoubtedly serve to spread the residential areas of large centers far beyond the present patterns. These will likely become long prongs of urban settlement extending out from the economic centers.

Growth in Fringe Areas

Fringe areas are those areas adjacent to large cities. The urban fringe includes suburban towns and other heavily-populated areas nearest the city. The rural fringe refers to those areas that are largely open-country farm areas but have rural nonfarm population interspersed with the farms.

GROWTH OF OHIO COUNTIES, 1950 TO 1960



The fringe areas grew far more rapidly than the large central cities. This is shown from the following gains and losses for cities over 100,000 population and the rest of the counties in which they are located.

<u>City</u>	<u>Remainder of County</u>
Cleveland -4.2 percent.....	Cuyahoga +62.6 percent
Columbus +25.4 percent.....	Franklin +66.0 percent
Cincinnati -0.3 percent.....	Hamilton +64.4 percent
Toledo -4.7 percent.....	Lucas +51.1 percent
Youngstown -1.0 percent.....	Mahoning +49.7 percent
Dayton +7.6 percent.....	Montgomery +71.3 percent
Canton -2.8 percent.....	Stark +36.3 percent
Akron +5.7 percent.....	Summit +64.8 percent

If we also consider counties contiguous to the large cities, the effect of the large centers may also be seen on the areas beyond the county in which they are located. Figure 1 and the data in Table 1 show the large percent of growth in these counties. Phenomenal growth is shown in Lake, Geauga, Medina, and Lorain Counties which border the Cleveland area. In the south, Clermont, Warren, Butler, and Green show rapid growth in relation to the Cincinnati-Dayton complex. Although their growth is more moderate, the counties around Columbus also show the effect of the larger center.

Rural Population

The great new pattern of population change is in rural areas, and involves two elements: first, the mass movement of urban residents out into the rural fringe; and second, the rapid reduction in the farm

population. Rural population includes both farm and rural nonfarm residents in places under 2,500 and in the open country. No specific data are yet available on the farm population as such from the 1960 census. However, expected in the next census is a foreseeable leveling off which will occur in farm migration. The farm population is now reaching a point where it can no longer provide the large numbers to the cities that it has in the past.

The total rural population of the State increased by 9.4 percent, using the 1950, or new definition of rural and urban. Since the farm population has been sharply decreasing, this increase is due entirely to the growth of nonfarm people in open-country or rural areas, and places under 2,500. Again, because of the decrease in farm population, the amount of the increase of rural nonfarm people is not fully shown in Figure 4. In addition, many fringe places, once rural, have in the past decade become urban; and some have even grown to become cities. The pattern of change shown in Figure 4 coincides with the patterns of total growth, and shows the highest proportions of increase in those counties contiguous to counties where large cities are located. This part of the megalopolis pattern demonstrates the impact of the new rural fringe development, because much of this growth is in relatively open-country areas rather than in villages. New highways will extend and increase this rural nonfarm residence pattern.

As may also be noted from Figure 4, two types of areas show a loss in rural population. One of these areas is that group of counties which includes large urban populations. Such counties lost total rural population because many places that were formerly rural have become urbanized places due to their growth.

The second type of area to lose rural population is the most rural

part of the State. Although a substantial number of these counties are in the southeastern part of the State where heavy out-migration has occurred, we find in Figure 4 that several rural counties in the western side of Ohio have also lost rural population. Changing patterns in agriculture and the reduction in number of farms and farm people account for this loss.

Areas on the map showing moderate increases in rural population are due to growth in the number of rural nonfarm people. These are either counties with substantial urban population still containing considerable rural areas to fill up (such as the third tier of counties from the large metropolitan cities), or are counties that are slowly growing from rural to urban and are developing a more urban character in themselves.

Figure 5 shows the proportion of rural population in each county. This indicates the degree of rurality or urbanity of the State, that is, the proportion of people who reside in places above or below 2,500 or in unincorporated but urbanized sections around metropolitan areas.

The population of 56 of Ohio's 88 counties is still over half rural, that is, over half of the people live in the open country or in small villages under 2,500. Table 4 shows the rank order of all counties for 1950 and 1960; and as most counties tended to decrease in rurality, it shows the urbanizing trends.

The importance, however, of the essentially rural character of much of the State is shown in the fact that in 66 of the counties of the State the largest city is less than 25,000, and in 35 counties the largest city is less than 10,000 population. These small cities are closely related to the agricultural industry of their areas. For the State, 54.2 percent of the population is found in places under 25,000.

PER CENT RURAL POPULATION, 1960



MIGRATION

Migration of population from one place to another has probably become the population problem of most significance, with the possible exception of the changes in births and death rates. The continuous movement of large numbers of people has become characteristic of American life. Several types of movement are occurring. The types of migration that are of significance for Ohio include inter-regional migration, particularly from South to North; interstate, such as Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana; intra-state; urban to urban; urban to rural; and rural to urban.

Ohio has had a somewhat smaller proportion of migrants than other states. As Thompson shows, the 1940 census question dealing with migration over a five-year period showed 10.7 percent of the State population had moved, whereas it was 12.0 percent for the United States.² The 1950 census question on migration dealt with only a one-year period, April 1, 1959 to April 1, 1960. However, the pattern was similar. In 1950 fifteen percent of the residents of Ohio lived in a house different than one year previously; for the United States, 16.8 percent had moved. Reports for 1960 show nearly one-fifth of the people of the United States moved; however, data are not yet available on household movement for the State. But movement has increased its tempo substantially, as shown by the large numbers of migrants that have swelled the population of the State.

The State and Net Migration

Ohio is growing at a more rapid rate than would occur by natural increase alone. Natural increase, or the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths, shown in Table 5, totaled 1,348,438

²Warren S. Thompson, Migration Within Ohio, 1935-40, Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, 1951.

persons for the decade 1950 to 1960. Total increase in the population of the State, however, was 1,759,770. The difference of 411,332, or 5.2 percent of the total population, is a net increase due to more people coming to Ohio to reside than are moving away. This, of course, does not indicate all of those who moved in and out of the State during the decade. For the decade, the 5.2 percent rate of growth through net migration is somewhat higher from 1950 to 1960 than the 1940 to 1950 rate of 3.5 percent for the State.³

The Counties and Net Migration

When we look at individual counties in Table 5, we find that exactly half, or 44 of the counties, had a gain from net migration, and half had a loss. A loss in net migration means that the area did not have an increase equal to its natural increase. That is, it may have gained in population; but the gain was less than the natural increase for the decade. For example, Williams County had a natural increase of 3,840; its population growth was 3,766, or 74 less than what it would have grown by natural increase if all had remained in the county. Thus, Williams County had a net loss of 74.

But considering the percent total population increase coming from net migration during the decade, Lake with 66.3, Clermont with 66.2 and Geauga with 53.2 percent were far out in front and illustrate the impact of urban to rural migration.

Population Density

Population density shows the pattern of concentration of population in relation to the geographic location. Table 6 gives the average density

³Wade H. Andrews and E.M. Westerkamm, op.cit., p. 36.

of people per square mile for the State as a whole. This showed a substantial increase; for 1960 it was 236.7 while 1950 density was 193.8.

Figure 6 shows that the heavy concentrations occur in the expected areas where large cities are located. There is a wide gap, however, between these large centers and most of the other counties of the State, showing the high degree of urbanization appearing in relatively few areas.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AND THE CHANGING FARM PICTURE

Changes in Farm Land

Agriculture is undergoing major social, economic, and technological changes in Ohio. Evidence of the rapid adjustments being made is clearly seen in the patterns of land use and population related to the land. These changes constitute push and pull forces affecting the movement of the farm population.

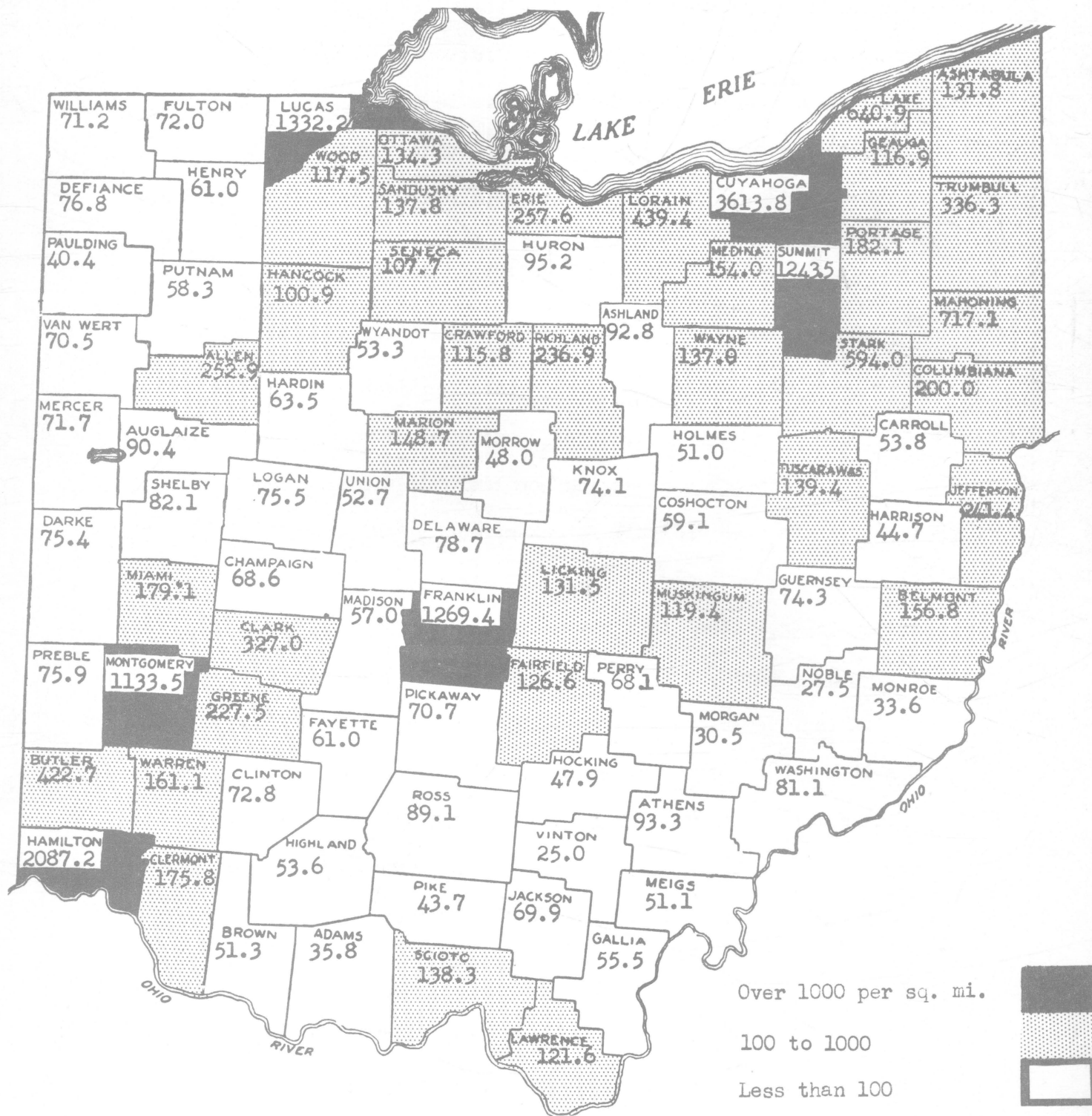
Land in farms in the State has decreased by 2,462,615 acres, or 11.7 percent from 1950 to 1959. This land has gone into such uses as highways, industry, mining, commercial and residential sites, and in some poor farming areas it has been left idle and the people have moved away.

In Table 7 those counties ranking highest in acres of land removed from farming are largely found in the southeast and northeast parts of the State except for a few in highly suburbanized areas.

Number of Farms

Changes in number and size of farms are indicative of major adjustments in manpower and population in agriculture. Number of farms as reported by the 1959 Census of Agriculture showed a reduction of 59,006 farms since 1950. This reduction must be qualified by the fact that the definition

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, OHIO, 1960



of a farm was changed between the two censuses. It is noted that the Census Bureau figures a loss of 7,017 farms, or 3.96 percent of the overall reduction from 1954 to 1959, is due to this change in definition.

The remaining 51,989 is still a significant proportion of the State's farms. Some of the major adjustments going on in agriculture including those of surplus manpower, underemployment, and adjustment in size of the farm operation are evidenced in the reduction in number of farms. This reduction from 199,359 to 140,353, or 29.6 percent, is comparable to the national reduction of 31.2 percent.

In Figure 7, we see that the areas where the greatest reduction in number of farms took place are generally in urban industrial areas. However, second highest areas are in the hill and strip mine areas of the southeast where farm land has been the poorest and where much farm land has been abandoned.

Size Changes

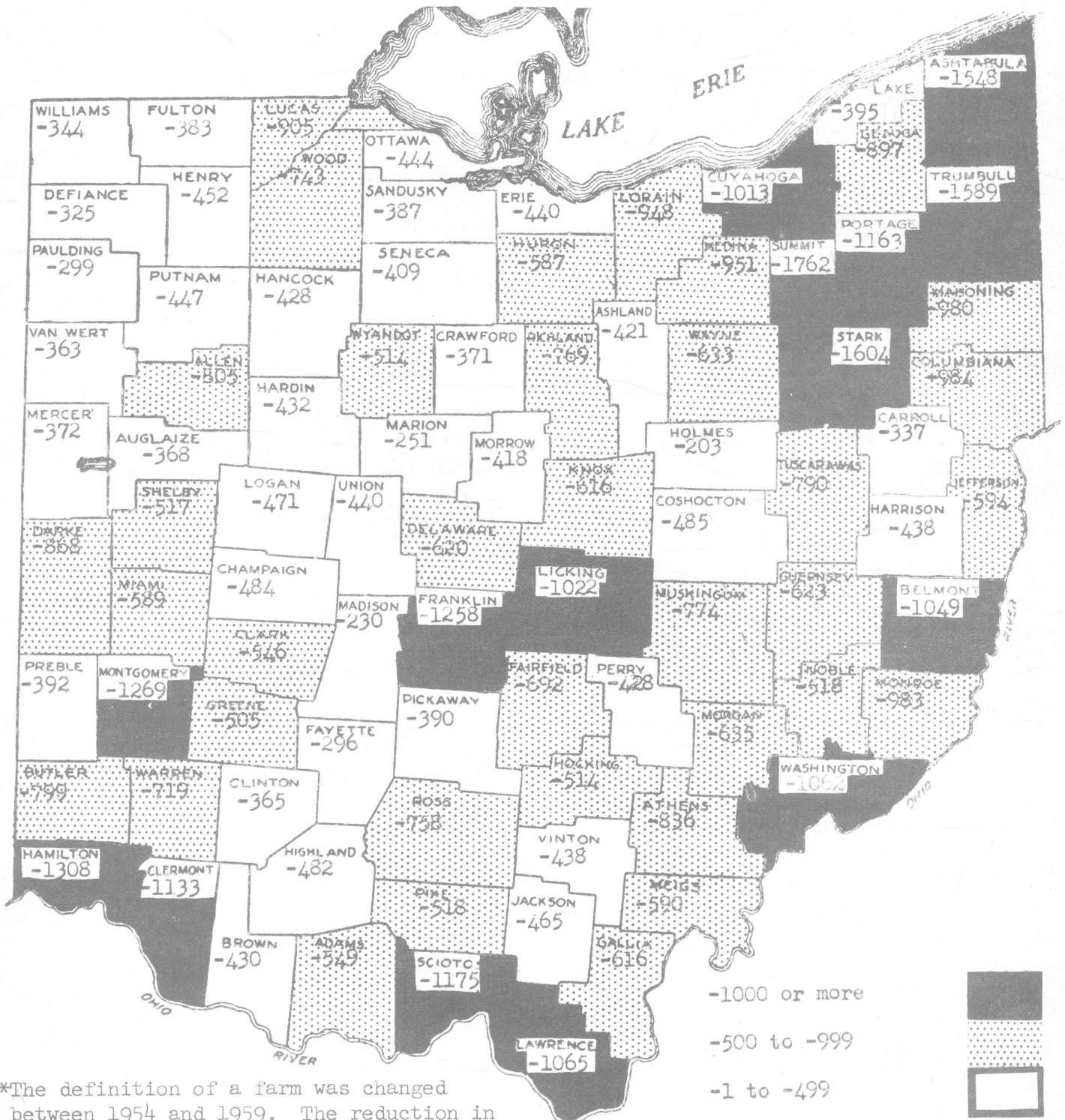
A further major adjustment affecting population in agriculture is occurring in the changing size of the farm operation.

The size of the farm population is rapidly becoming directly associated with the size of farms. Farms have been growing in size for several decades. This growth has increased most rapidly in the past ten years. In 1940 the average size of farms in the State was 93.7 acres, in 1950 this was 105.2, in 1954 it was 112.9, and by 1960 the figure had jumped to 131.9. The rapid increase in average size coincided with the large decreases in number of farms, showing the trend toward consolidation of smaller farms into larger units.

In general, this change indicates a trend toward stronger economic units with the probability of more farm income and higher levels of living

Figure 7

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF OHIO FARMS, 1950 to 1959*



for those farm families remaining.

This trend is expected to continue. Economists have recently estimated that farms could yet be efficiently enlarged about twice the present average size with the consequent reduction of about half the present⁴ manpower employed in agriculture. Such a change, they say, would strengthen the economic base of agriculture and farm families which in turn would strengthen the related communities. However, as indicated earlier, the number of farm people affected will not be as large as in the past, because of past large reductions.

As shown in Figure 9, most of the counties with larger farms tended to be in the west central part of the State, while most northeast counties have smaller farms. Other than this, however, counties tend to vary rather widely over the State.

In all counties there was an increase in the average size.

Small farms under ten acres show a large reduction over the decade. Part of this was due to the change in definition. In 1950, 9.4 percent of all farms in the State were under ten acres. Table 10 shows there were only 5.1 percent in 1959. This change paralleled that for the nation where there was a reduction of 50 percent between 1954 and 1959.

For farms 10 to 49 acres the change is also of large proportions. In 1950 there were 22.1 percent of the farms of the State in this category. In 1959 this percentage was reduced to 11.6 percent.

The small farm categories account for 39,225, or 66.4 percent of the total reduction in number of farms. This shaking down of the smaller farms

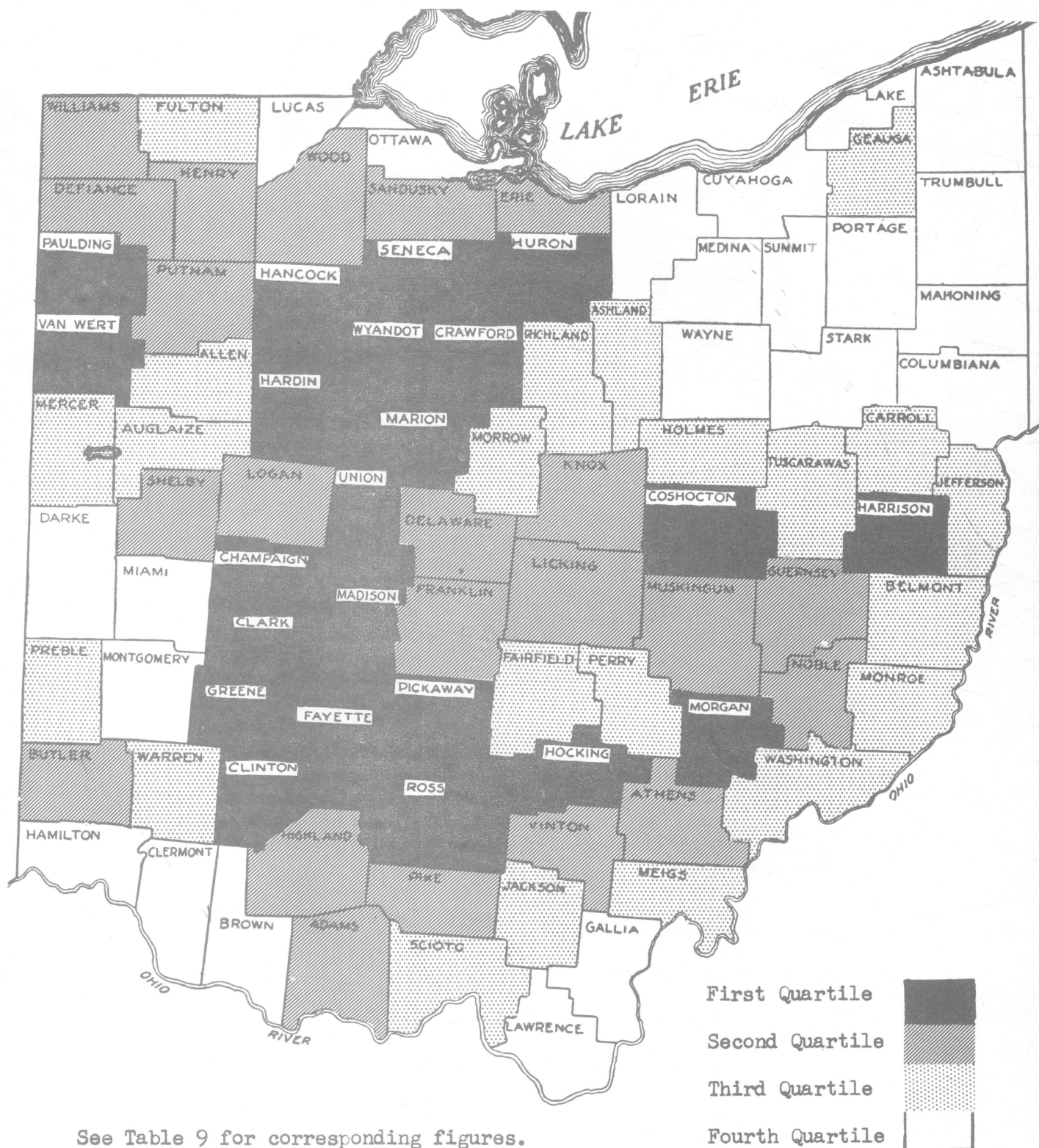
⁴Mervin G. Smith, "Modifications In Farm Policies As Related to Mobility Needs In Agriculture", a paper presented at Conference on Labor Mobility and Population in Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, 1960.

Map of Ohio showing 1960 population percentages by county. The map is shaded in three patterns: solid black for 80% or over, diagonal lines for 60 to 79.9%, and white for under 60%. A legend in the bottom right corner explains the shading. The map includes county names and their corresponding percentages. Major water bodies like Lake Erie and the Ohio River are also shown.

County	Percentage
Ashtabula	53.8
Cuyahoga	6.8
Trumbull	46.1
Portage	50.3
Stark	55.6
Columbiana	58.0
Carroll	69.8
Jefferson	43.6
Harrison	62.1
Belmont	61.3
Monroe	56.2
Noble	67.2
Washington	56.3
Athens	53.3
Meigs	59.9
Gallia	66.2
Lawrence	35.9
Scioto	38.2
Pike	46.9
Adams	72.4
Brown	85.6
Clermont	59.5
Highland	87.6
Ross	73.8
Pickaway	94.5
Hocking	40.0
Vinton	34.6
Jackson	48.1
Morgan	66.1
Fairfield	82.7
Perry	52.9
Licking	73.3
Muskingum	65.2
Coshocton	71.6
Tuscarawas	60.8
Holmes	82.2
Knox	80.0
Morrow	86.3
Marion	86.8
Union	90.8
Logan	84.0
Shelby	89.2
Auglaize	90.9
Mercer	96.6
Darke	92.9
Miami	84.6
Champaign	89.4
Clark	82.2
Madison	93.5
Franklin	57.8
Delaware	83.6
Wayne	84.8
Ashland	80.1
Huron	85.3
Erie	67.5
Sandusky	89.2
Seneca	92.2
Wyandot	92.2
Crawford	90.8
Richland	67.9
Belmont	61.3
Monroe	56.2
Noble	67.2
Washington	56.3
Athens	53.3
Meigs	59.9
Gallia	66.2
Lawrence	35.9
Scioto	38.2
Pike	46.9
Adams	72.4
Brown	85.6
Clermont	59.5
Highland	87.6
Ross	73.8
Pickaway	94.5
Hocking	40.0
Vinton	34.6
Jackson	48.1
Morgan	66.1
Fairfield	82.7
Perry	52.9
Licking	73.3
Muskingum	65.2
Coshocton	71.6
Tuscarawas	60.8
Holmes	82.2
Knox	80.0
Morrow	86.3
Marion	86.8
Union	90.8
Logan	84.0
Shelby	89.2
Auglaize	90.9
Mercer	96.6
Darke	92.9
Miami	84.6
Champaign	89.4
Clark	82.2
Madison	93.5
Franklin	57.8
Delaware	83.6
Wayne	84.8
Ashland	80.1
Huron	85.3
Erie	67.5
Sandusky	89.2
Seneca	92.2
Wyandot	92.2
Crawford	90.8
Richland	67.9
Belmont	61.3
Monroe	56.2
Noble	67.2
Washington	56.3
Athens	53.3
Meigs	59.9
Gallia	66.2
Lawrence	35.9
Scioto	38.2
Pike	46.9
Adams	72.4
Brown	85.6
Clermont	59.5
Highland	87.6
Ross	73.8
Pickaway	94.5
Hocking	40.0
Vinton	34.6
Jackson	48.1
Morgan	66.1
Fairfield	82.7
Perry	52.9
Licking	73.3
Muskingum	65.2
Coshocton	71.6
Tuscarawas	60.8
Holmes	82.2
Knox	80.0
Morrow	86.3
Marion	86.8
Union	90.8
Logan	84.0
Shelby	89.2
Auglaize	90.9
Mercer	96.6
Darke	92.9
Miami	84.6
Champaign	89.4
Clark	82.2
Madison	93.5
Franklin	57.8
Delaware	83.6
Wayne	84.8
Ashland	80.1
Huron	85.3
Erie	67.5
Sandusky	89.2
Seneca	92.2
Wyandot	92.2
Crawford	90.8
Richland	67.9
Belmont	61.3
Monroe	56.2
Noble	67.2
Washington	56.3
Athens	53.3
Meigs	59.9
Gallia	66.2
Lawrence	35.9
Scioto	38.2
Pike	46.9
Adams	72.4
Brown	85.6
Clermont	59.5
Highland	87.6
Ross	73.8
Pickaway	94.5
Hocking	40.0
Vinton	34.6
Jackson	48.1
Morgan	66.1
Fairfield	82.7
Perry	52.9
Licking	73.3
Muskingum	65.2
C	

Figure 9

AVERAGE SIZE OF OHIO FARMS, 1959



is significant for trends in the rural development program and other problems of low-income farming.

One caution must be mentioned in interpretation of the number of farms in different parts of the State. In the glaciated area a much higher proportion of the land in farms is usable for cropland than in the unglaciated area.

There is a growing trend toward large size farms, as shown in Table 11, although this includes relatively few farms. For farms 500 to 999 acres there is a change from 1,421, or 0.7 percent in 1950, to 2,216 or 1.6 percent in 1959. There were only 188 farms of 1,000 acres or more in the State in 1950, or 0.1 percent; in 1959 this increased to 281, or 0.2 percent.

Thus, farms in Ohio are still very largely in the moderate-sized family-farm category. Large farms, however, produce a much larger proportion of the total product than their proportion of the number of farms would indicate.

Proportion of Land in Farms

A slowly reducing trend for the State is visible in the proportion of land in farms. As shown in Table 12, the percent of land in farms has gone down from 79.9 percent in 1950 to 70.6 percent in 1959. Figure 8 shows that the urbanized and rather rolling area of the northeast and the hilly wooded areas of the southeast have the smallest proportions of land in farm use. The corn belt counties of Western Ohio and the north central counties are still very largely farm land. Other areas with under 60 percent agricultural uses are the large - city-centered areas of Franklin, Montgomery, and Hamilton Counties.

It should be added, however, that in relation to supporting the growing population, the productivity of the land has been increasing and is estimated to be still far below possible production.

Commercial Farms

Commercial farming is the core of full-time professional farming. Trends in these farms are indicative of the patterns of changes in farming as an occupation.

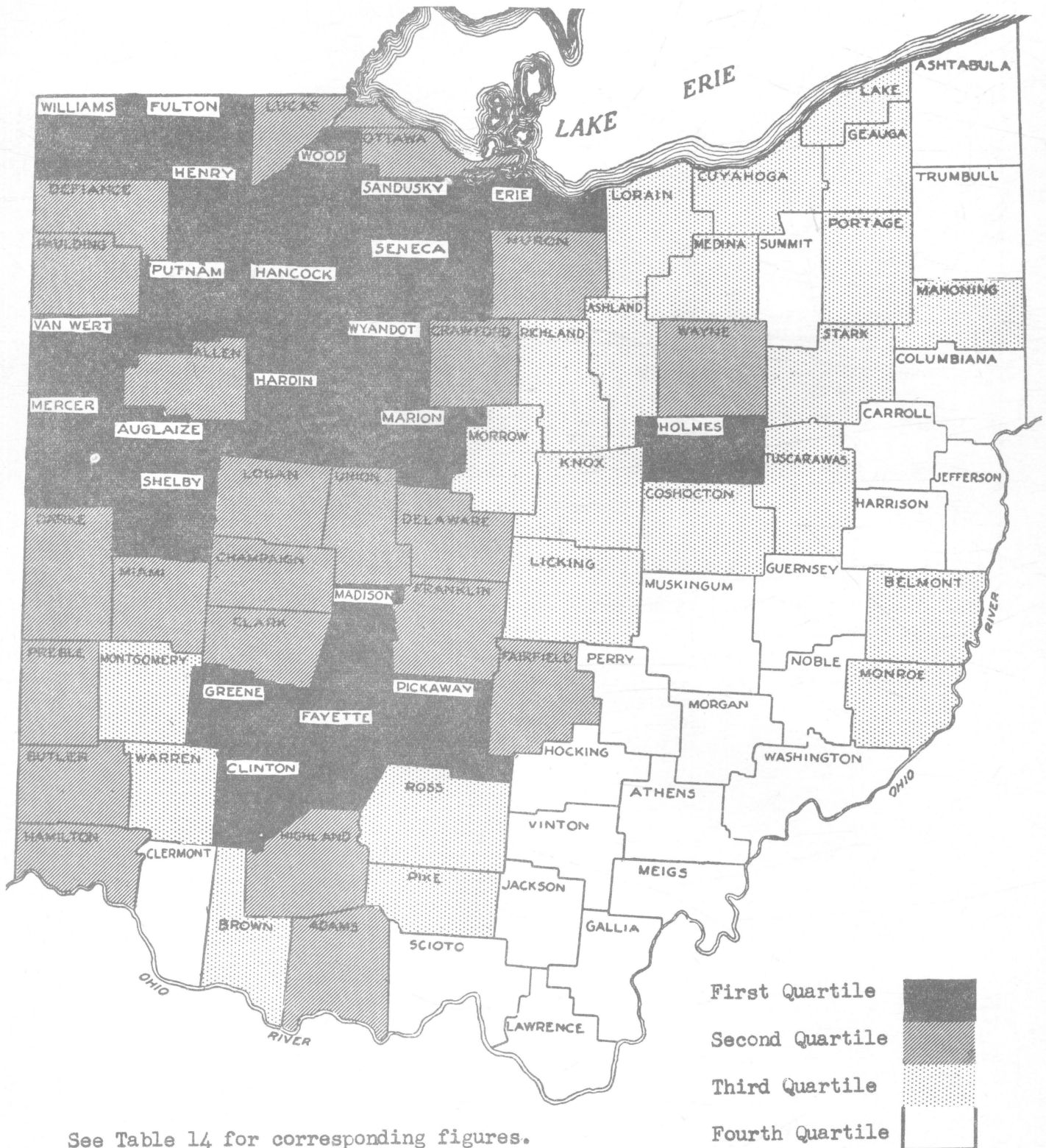
Tables 13 and 14 show trends in commercial farms for the State. However, real comparisons with earlier censuses⁵ were not possible because of important changes in definitions. A reduction in number of commercial farms may be expected, however, since the total number of farms is less. The percentage of farms that are classified as commercial is shown in Table 14. For 1959, 60.6 percent of the farms in the State were so classified.

The counties show a clear pattern of difference between areas of the State with regard to percent of farms that are commercial farms, Figure 10. With the exception of Holmes and Wayne Counties, all of the counties in the first one-fourth and second one-fourth, or highest half, were in the northwest and western part of the State. Of the area with the lowest

⁵In 1950 and 1954 commercial farms were defined as those with a value of sales of farm products amounting to 1,200 dollars or more. Some were included with sales as low as 250 dollars if the farmer worked less than 100 days off the farm, or if the nonfarm income of the family was less than that from the farm. In 1959, however, this definition was changed to include sales as low as 50 dollars, but the upper limits of the category of part-time farmers was extended from 1,100 dollars to 2,400 if they worked off the farm 100 or more days; in addition, a new category was included removing from the commercial classification those farmers who were in part-retirement, that is, operators over 65 years of age with sales 50 to 2,400 dollars.

Figure 10

PER CENT OF FARMS THAT ARE COMMERCIAL FARMS, 1959



percentages of commercial farms or lowest fourth, all were in the southern and eastern counties.

Changes in Part-Time Farming

One of the rapidly growing social changes in the farming occupation is that of mixing farming with more than one job. Part-time farming is described as farming where the individual operating a farm is also employed at nonfarm work or working some time during the year on a farm belonging to someone else.⁶

There was an increase shown in Table 15 in the percentage of farmers that reported working off the farm at least sometime during the year, from 44.5 percent for 1950 to 51.2 percent in 1960.

For a measure of the trends in part-time farming where off-farm work is a significant part of the farmer's time, we turn to Table 16. Going back two decades the 1940 figure was 21.3 percent. In 1950 it had climbed to 31.5. This increased to 37.1 percent in 1954 where it seemed to level off at 38 percent in 1959. However, this change in the trend is likely related to the change in definition of farm for the 1959 census. The removal of many very small farms due to the change in the definition probably accounts for much of the pattern of leveling off in the 1959 Census of Agriculture. The increase in proportion of part-time farming coinciding with the rapid decrease in number of farms, increasing size of farms, and fewer farm people, indicate that a great deal of adjustment could occur in farm employment even yet. Some of this adjustment will occur rather rapidly where job opportunities improve in poorer farming areas. Others, however, may take a long time where the farm operation is

⁶For a discussion of part-time farming see William A. Wayt, H.R. Moore, and C.H. Hillman, Some Economic and Social Aspects of Part-Time Farming in Ohio, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 775.

profitable and both occupations are manageable.

In looking at the variation over the State, shown in Figure 11, it is clear that the counties with the highest proportions of farmers who work 100 or more days off the farm fall in the east and southeastern counties. Only a few southwestern counties fell in the upper half. In general, the better agricultural counties that were also somewhat remote from the larger cities found the farmers occupied more fully with their work; whereas the poorer farm areas, even though rather remote from large cities, had larger proportions doing off-farm work.

The importance for the farm family of income sources other than the farm may be seen in Table 17. In 1949, 32.9 percent of the farmers in the State reported more than half of the total family income from sources other than their farms. By 1959 this had increased to 42.6 percent of the farmers. This increase occurred in spite of the fact that the new definition reduced the numbers of small farmers.

Such information indicates that farmers and members of their families are an integrated part of the labor force in other fields as well as agriculture, and that the farmer is a part of a new community where farm and nonfarm occupations are intermingled to a high degree. Many of these farm people work in agricultural-related industries.

AGE AND TENANCY

Age

Farmers as an occupational group in Ohio are considerably older than those of most other groups of this type. This has been true for the last three census periods as shown in Table 18. The 1940 census reported the average age of Ohio farmers to be 50.8 years; in postwar 1950 the average

25

25



age had gone down slightly to 49.9 percent. In 1954 and 1959, it was 50.6 and 50.9 respectively.

This means that a large proportion of farmers are in the older age groups. Indeed, Table 19 shows that 18.6 percent of the farmers of the State were over 65. Some of the implications of the aging may be seen from applying the findings of other studies to this problem.

In general, older farmers do not expand their production programs; they tend to be either just carrying on or cutting back somewhat. They are slow to adopt new practices, often feeling they don't need to. From the age structure it might be expected that many farming opportunities would become available for younger men. This is not occurring, however, because of the rapid expansion of farm size. Some older people are turning their land over to their sons, but many find that their children have grown up and have necessarily left the home area for nonfarm jobs, and are no longer interested in farming. These farms are then sold. Many go to enlarge other farms rather than to create the opportunity for another new farmer.

The enlargement of farms in this way, however, means that this land is likely to go into aggressive, usually younger hands; and where the soil is good, this land may become even more productive as an agricultural unit, raising the standard of living of those remaining.

In relation to the older age group in agriculture, we find two other matters of interest. The first is that the farm does provide a means for useful employment for many older people. A second, however, indicates the very high proportion of the rural population that is in the older age group and, therefore, the greater problems of rural areas in relation to the aged population.

In viewing Figure 12, the variation over the State shows that southern and eastern counties have higher average ages than the western counties. This also seems to be true of farmers in the more heavily populated counties. Of the six counties with the highest average age, three are urban areas and three are very rural southeastern counties. Of the six with the lowest average age, five are northwestern rural counties and one is a rural northeastern county.

For those 65 and over a similar pattern exists as shown in Figure 13. The south and east counties continue to have a larger share of those 65 years of age and over. This parallels previous census results and also indicates that those in the young adult age groups continue to be in proportionally fewer numbers in these areas.

Farm Tenants, Owners and Managers

Farm tenancy is the ownership or non-ownership status of farm operators. Ownership is at the highest point since the census began collecting data. Table 20 shows that 15.9 percent of the farm operators in the State were tenants, that is, non-owners, in 1959. There has been a small but consistent reduction in this percentage since 1950 when it was 17.9 percent. Tenants in 1940 were 26.3 percent of the farm operators. The areas with the highest proportion of tenants, as shown by the county rankings, remain about the same in the State as a decade ago.

Full ownership and part ownership of farms are shown in Tables 21 and 22. A small proportionate decrease in full ownership is shown from 67.7 percent in 1950 to 63.6 percent in 1960. That this tends to parallel the decrease in percent of tenants would seem to be contradictory until we examine Table 22, which shows that the number of part owners is increasing.

Map of Ohio showing counties shaded by quartile of average annual precipitation. The map includes labels for Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and the Ohio River. A legend in the bottom right corner defines the shading patterns.

Legend:

- First Quartile (darkest shading)
- Second Quartile (dark shading)
- Third Quartile (light shading)
- Fourth Quartile (white)

See Table 18 for corresponding figures.

See Table 18 for corresponding figures.

Figure 13

FARM OPERATORS 65 AND OVER, 1959



In 1950, 14.1 percent of the farmers were part owners, in 1959 this had increased to 20.2 percent. Indications are that the expansion in size of farms in recent years has involved an increasing amount of renting tracts of land as well as buying.

Farm managers have always been a very small part of the total number of farm operators in Ohio, with Table 23 showing only 0.4 percent in 1959. However, there is a tendency for a slight increase. In 1950 there were 0.36 percent, in 1954 it was 0.37 percent and in 1959 it had increased to 0.4 percent.

However, there has been a reduction in the actual number of farm operators who are managers as reported in the census. In 1940 there were 1,198 reported, in 1950 there were 722, 1954 there were 661, and in 1959 only 557 were reported. Since the percentage of managers has increased, it means that the reduction in farm managers has been somewhat slower than other farmers. However, the reduction in numbers indicates that this type of operation is not assuming a growing role in agriculture in the State.

Living Off the Farm

Residence and farm operation are not always identical. As shown in Table 24, in 1959 almost 12 percent of those operating farms lived off those farms. Some change can be seen in the proportion of these operators from 1950 to 1959, but it is not known what effect the change in definition of a farm may have had on these data. It would appear, however, that there has been somewhat of a reduction in residence on farms, by farm operators. Figure 14 shows those counties with the highest and lowest degree of resident operators. Residence on the farm is no doubt

[illegible]

See Table 24 for corresponding figures.

related to increased mobility of farmers with better roads and automobiles, a possible decrease in the need for family labor and an increase in specialization of production such as cash grain rather than livestock or the use of equipment to handle livestock.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Fuel Costs and Tractors

Some indication of the impact of modern technology on farm life may be seen by examining certain changes in the mechanization of farming activities. Only a generation ago, horses were the main power source.

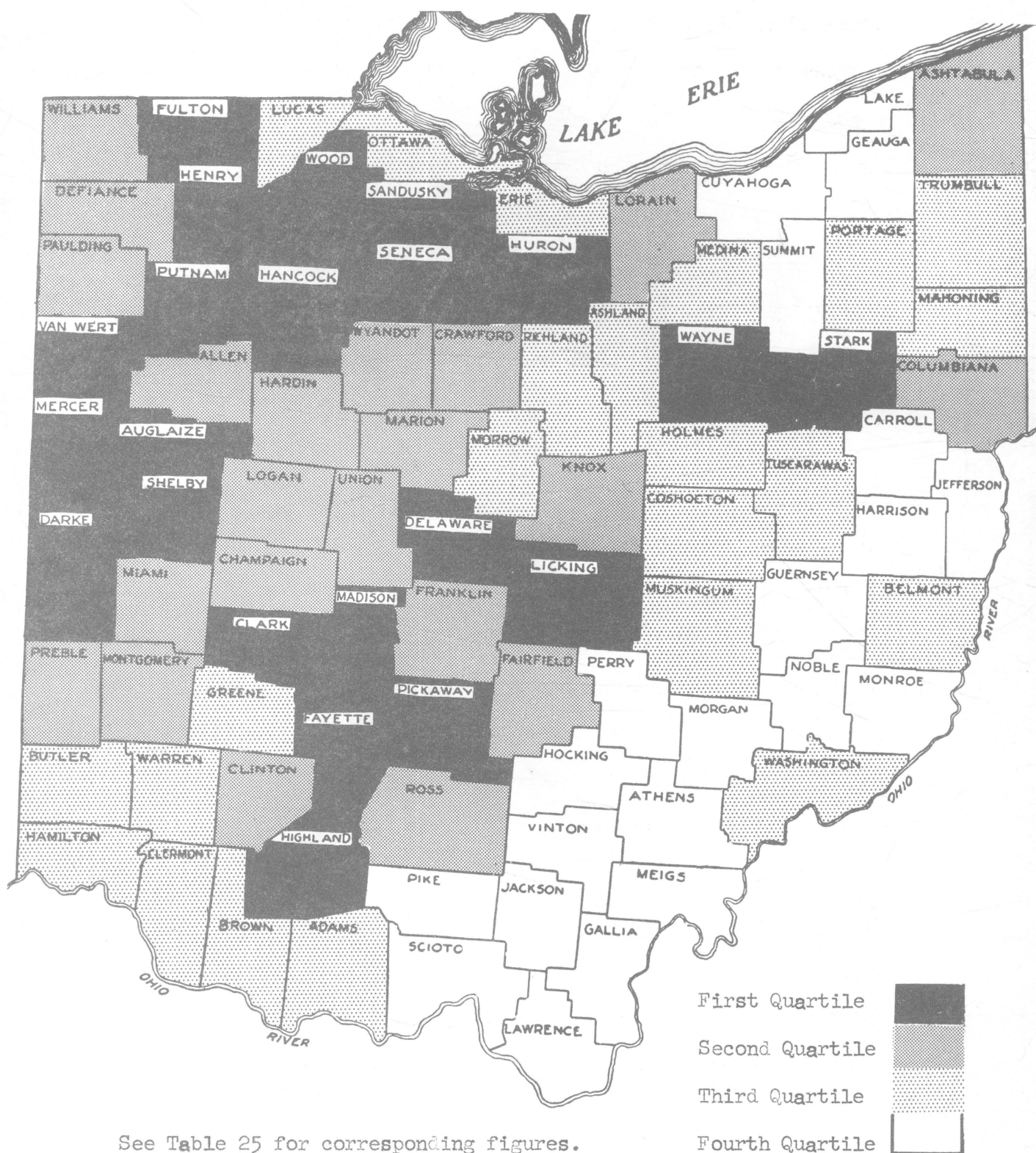
In the 1954 Census of Agriculture, \$47,228,293 were reported spent on gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil in the State of Ohio by farmers. For 1959, Table 25 shows this figure had risen modestly to \$50,349,549. These dollars are not adjusted for changes in prices and taxes; and because of the changes in the definition of a farm, it is difficult to tell the exact degree of increase. It is felt, however, that the effects of these two changes tend to cancel each other out to some extent.

A definite pattern for the counties of the State is shown in Figure 15. The western and central counties have the greatest expenditures for petroleum fuels, whereas the southeastern counties have the least.

Table 26 shows a change in the average dollars spent per acre of cropland harvested; in 1959 this figure had gone down to an average of \$4.81 per acre. The reduction, however, may be largely accounted for by the change in the tax law exempting farmers from federal tax on petroleum fuels.

Tables 27, 28, 29 and 30 deal with the number of tractors on farms

DOLLARS SPENT ON GASOLINE AND OTHER PETROLEUM FUEL AND OIL, 1959



in Ohio.

Tables 27 and 28 show a steady and rapid increase in percent of farms with tractors of all types. By 1959, 85.5 percent of all farms reported having tractors.

Tables 29 and 30 show the number of tractors exclusive of garden tractors, in relation to acres of total cropland and cropland harvested. There were 16.7 tractors per 1,000 acres of total cropland in 1950. For cropland harvested this ratio was 21.0 tractors per 1,000 acres in 1959, and only 15.4 for 1950. These figures demonstrate the continued mechanization of farming in the State.

When comparing counties in the State we find that some rather unexpected results appear. Figure 16 shows the northeastern and southeastern areas have the highest number of tractors per 1,000 acres of total cropland. In Figure 17, the number of tractors per 1,000 acres of cropland harvested shows a higher ratio in the southern and eastern counties where productivity is generally considerably less than in the western counties.

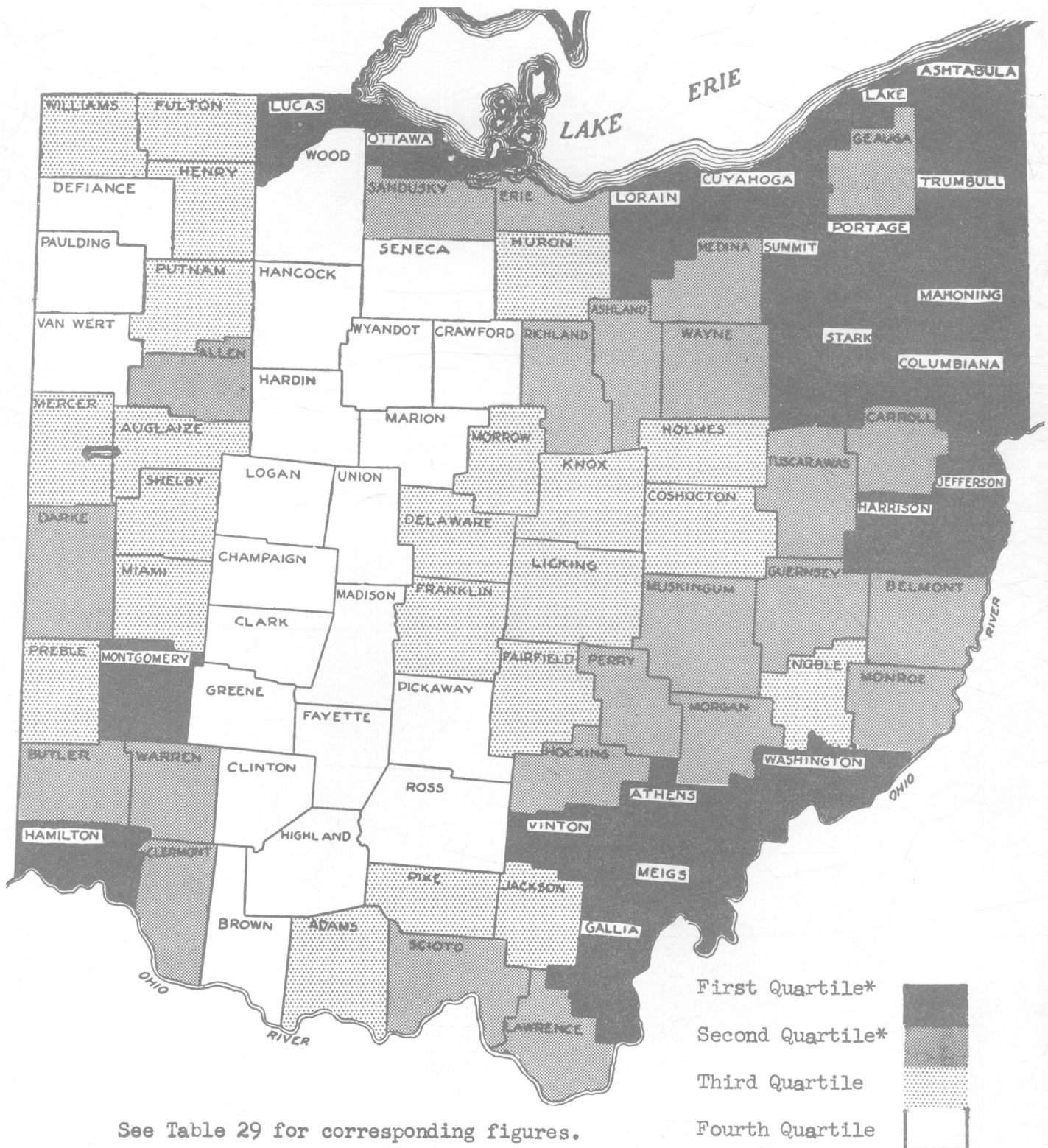
In comparing the 1950 pattern of distribution, shown in Figure 18, with that of 1959 in Figure 17, there is a major shift from higher ratios of machinery in the northeastern to the higher ratios in the southeastern counties.

The fact that the area of cropland in each farm in the southeast is much smaller is largely responsible for this ratio. A farmer with 100 acres of land in Western Ohio likely has 80 to 90 acres in crops, whereas a farmer in southeast Ohio with 100 acres may have only 20 to 50 acres in crops.

It should be noted that the dollars spent per acre for petroleum fuels is larger for the western farms than those of the southeast in spite of

Figure 16

NUMBER OF TRACTORS, EXCLUSIVE OF GARDEN TRACTORS,
PER 1,000 ACRES TOTAL CROPLAND, 1959



See Table 29 for corresponding figures.

*Due to a tie in the rankings, the first quartile contains 21 counties, and the second quartile contains 23 counties.

Figure 17

NUMBER OF TRACTORS, EXCLUSIVE OF GARDEN TRACTORS,
PER 1,000 ACRES OF CROPLAND HARVESTED, 1959

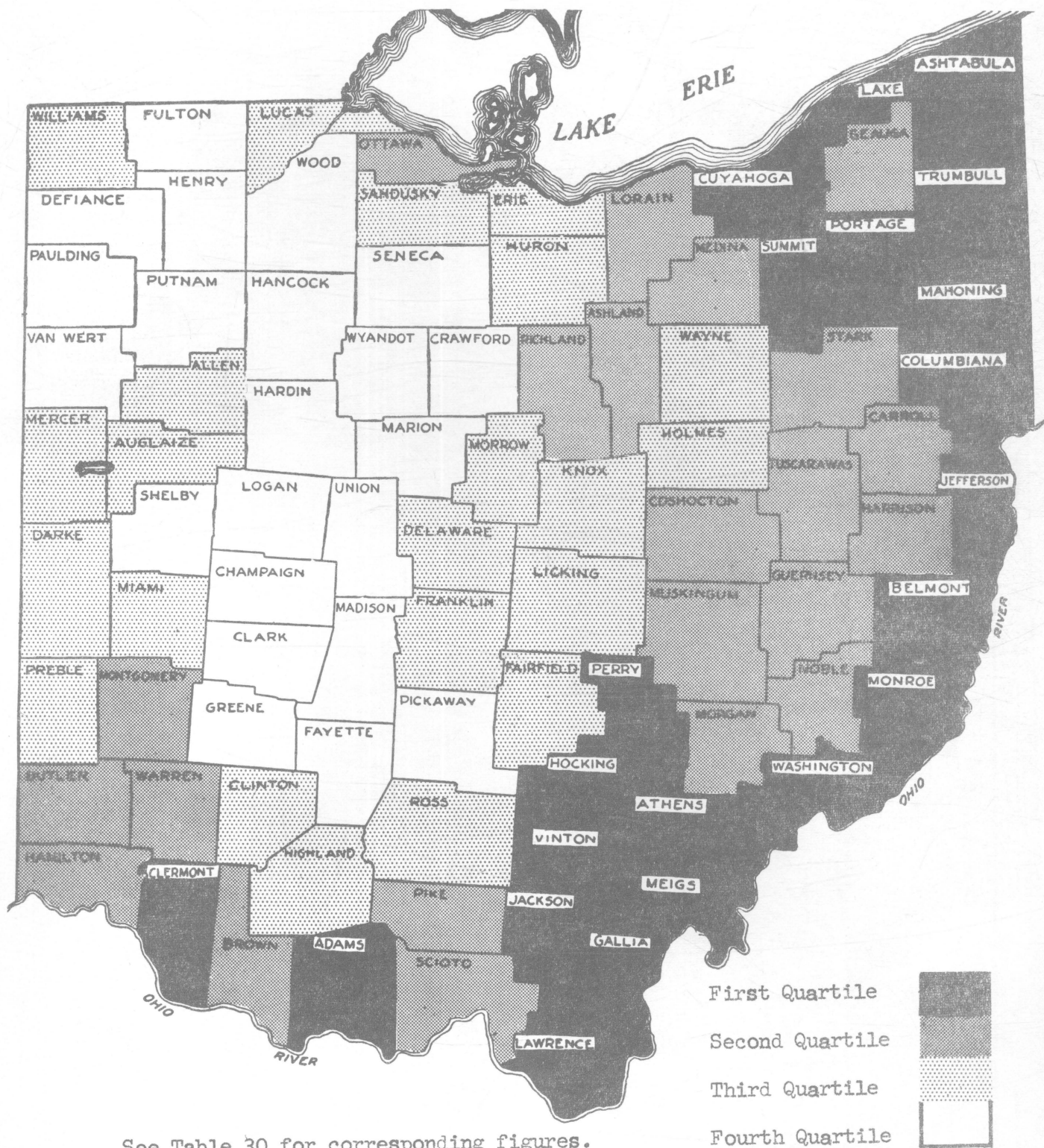
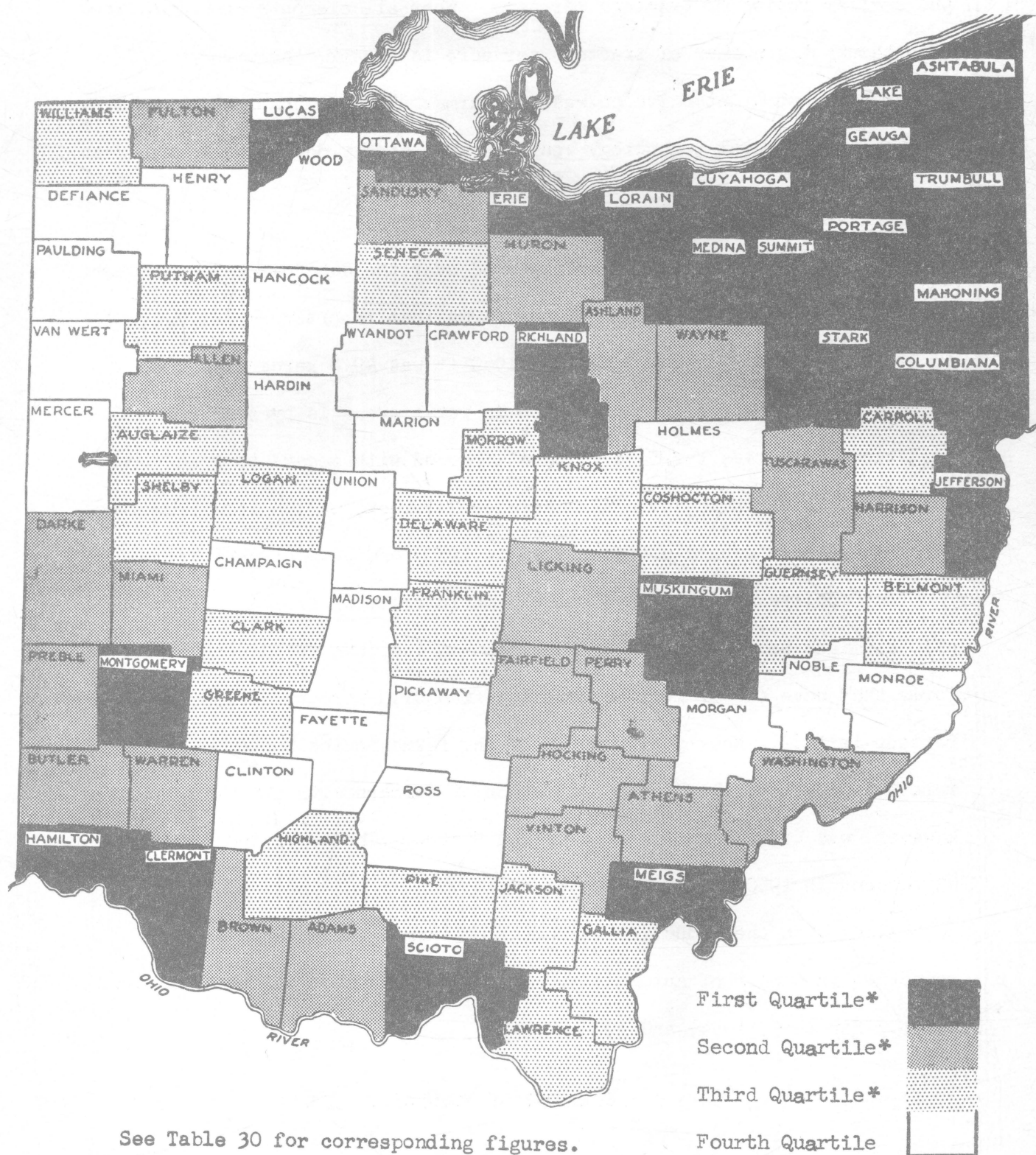


Figure 18

NUMBER OF TRACTORS, EXCLUSIVE OF GARDEN TRACTORS,
PER 1,000 ACRES OF CROPLAND HARVESTED, 1950



See Table 30 for corresponding figures.

*Due to a tie in the rankings, the first quartile contains 23 counties, the second quartile the next 22 counties, and the third quartile 21 counties.

the smaller ratios of tractors per acre. When all elements are considered, even though the number of tractors per acre is higher, their use would appear to be more intensive on western farms. Thus, mechanization as a part of agricultural technology would be more highly developed in the west.

Transportation

Motor trucks on farms have increased over the decade. Table 31 shows in 1950 there was 28.5 percent of the farms that reported having a truck, in 1954 there was 39 percent, and by 1959 it was 49.8 percent.

The basic means of communication in rural areas is by road. Transportation facilities for farmers have improved with regard to roads over the decade as shown in Table 32, where 58.3 percent of the farms reported being located on a hard-surfaced road in 1950, and 69.6 percent in 1959.

Automobiles on farms have shown some interesting trends. First of all, as might be expected, there has been an increase in the percentage of farms that have one or more automobiles from 81.9 percent in 1950 to 89.2 percent in 1959. Nearly 11 percent of the farms in the State in 1959 reported no automobiles. The proportion of farmers with autos in Ohio, however, was higher than for the United States. The 48 states had only 63 percent in 1950 and 79.7 percent in 1959. .

Along with the reduction in number of farms, there was a similar reduction in number of automobiles. The average number of autos per farm was 1.3 for 1950, 1954, and 1959.

SOME IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Urban Trends. Many important consequences appear to be ahead due to changes in population and agriculture.

The State of Ohio is expected to continue to grow rapidly from natural increases and migration. The estimated population for 1970, if it grows at the same rate as the past decade, will reach about 12 million people. It could easily be greater than that figure.

The persistent pattern of decline of population in some areas will probably continue except for those places where new economic resources are developed. The main growth of urbanized areas has been around those already developed, and will continue to be so. But the rural fringe which already is assuming major nonfarm urban characteristics will likely spread far beyond present places and begin to link up the large cities. This has already occurred in the Northeast and is in process in the area of Cincinnati and Dayton. This megalopolis type of regional city will grow if certain resources are available.

Major resources necessary for such growth are first of all water, which is of primary importance and in some areas threatens to be in short supply, second transportation, and third industry and commerce.

Highways to meet the needs of mass populations scattered over wide areas will no doubt be necessary. In addition, approximately four million teenage drivers per year will begin coming of age in 1962. These evidences, on top of the present crowded conditions, point toward a monumental cramming of highways such as has never before been seen. In the air the relatively small size of a carrying unit requires so many airplanes that safety and cost are becoming prohibitive for the population of the future. These factors will likely require the development of new concepts of ground travel at high speeds both for general development and for national defense.

Transportation of mass cargoes by land and water as well as rapid

easy movement of people are necessary for industrial and commercial development.

Thus, it is becoming more and more apparent that fast mass transportation on the ground will likely be needed for future growth. This will be needed both for short range and interstate travel. Very long distance travel to foreign countries will still be most possible by air.

If water is available, Ohio is in such a strategic position industrially that the megalopolis community will continue to develop with all its attendant needs of new concepts of government, transportation, natural resources, health, recreation, education, and economic systems.

Planning For Changing Communities. One of the great preoccupations of Americans everywhere, and Ohioans in particular, is meeting the needs of changing living conditions and community needs.

More employment, transportation, education of the young, up-grading of the education of the adult population, transportation, recreation, shopping facilities, protection, sanitation, water, churches, cultural opportunities and many more matters are being given more and more attention by citizens and leaders alike. The transition in the way of living from individual, relatively independent communities to mass societies is in process and must accelerate as population growth continues and more technology is applied in the economy.

Because the population is growing so rapidly and changes are occurring so fast, any effective attempt at providing for the needs of people these days must be projected forward by planning ahead rather than trying to do it simultaneously with the growth itself. Thus, planning community develop-

ment in all its major facets has become a new and important part of our living processes.

Because of the new pattern of growth, planning also must be accomplished at all levels of government from federal and state to local. Indeed, new forms of local government units are necessary to meet the new needs of evolving metropolitan and megalopolis areas.

Some Agricultural Implications

Changes in Rural Life. The rural population when taken in the aggregate is now largely a nonfarm population, and even among the farm segment a large part are working part-time off the farm. Thus, there has been an important change of an urbanizing nature occurring among rural people. This change has been paralleled with an urbanizing change in the farmers' institutions and in their farm operation. School districts are becoming larger, and rural schools are changing rapidly toward their urban counterparts. Some rural community centers are growing and evolving into centers covering larger areas, while others are losing as changes occur in vehicles and roads. Farmers are adopting scientific and business-like practices in operating and managing their farms. The adoption of more business-like and scientific operations has both required and made possible the enlargement of farming units and reduced the manpower necessary to operate them. Also, it has permitted farmers to be less dependent upon their neighbors for labor and machinery.

On the other hand, the great increase in rural population has been from the influx of urban people moving into rural fringe areas near the cities. In this respect, there has been a great expansion of rural living among urban people who are seeking more space, more isolation, and lower

rates of interaction. Both rural and urban cultures have been seeking elements of the other. Also, both cultures seek to retain many of their previous ways; it is at this point that community differences often occur.

The Shakedown of the Farm Population. The farm population has long been a source of people for the growing urban centers in the United States. For many decades, rural youth migrated to the cities to find work and make their homes. During the 1930's there was a short reverse of this trend, but even during that decade, the growth that occurred in urban areas was due to farm migrants moving into the cities. The urban birth rate was so low that only one major city in the United States was reproducing at a rate high enough to maintain its own population.

During and since World War II, rural to urban migration continued, but at this time there was another aspect of it. Farmers themselves, not just their children, were leaving the farms in large numbers and seeking employment in the better-paying jobs in the cities. Thus, in recent years there has been a large reduction in numbers of farm people.

There are still many people on small or marginal farms receiving very low returns who can increase their income from nonfarm jobs. It would appear, however, that the end is coming for significantly large numbers of farm people to augment the urban population. The reduction of farm population, although not ended, has probably reached a point where it will begin to level off and reduce at a slower speed. There has been a steady reduction in the average size of farm families. Although still somewhat larger than urban, the smaller size farm family will have an important effect on the numbers of people leaving the farm population. Since farms are still closely related to family operators, the changing size of farms may soon govern the total number of farm people. The proportion of the

farm population in the total population will continue to decline as non-farm people increase in numbers. The productivity, however, is expected to continue upward even more rapidly than in the past.

There are some possible implications for the organizational aspects of agriculture. As farmers become fewer and more specialized, they can communicate more easily; and it may be expected that they may become more unified in their needs and points of view. Strong interest groups with specific objectives may be expected to evolve as this occurs.

The Strength of Agriculture. As the changes in farming occur, a general strengthening of the farming industry occurs. The economic improvements that accompany the enlarging of farms, the efficiency of use of capital and labor as well as the apportioning of the farm income among fewer people has the affect of raising the level of living and opportunities of those remaining. Although this does not occur in all cases, it is affecting farm living in general. Better roads and the reduction in numbers of rural people mean changing communities, but those who remain are generally in a better economic situation than before and must adjust their communities according to the needs of new and stronger institutions.

The Rural Institutions. Rural schools, churches, and local governments have run into many difficult problems because of the transition that has occurred. For schools, the time has demanded more specialized programs. This requires larger numbers of people to share the cost. At the same time, farming areas have had a reduction of people. These forces have required the joining together of several communities to meet the need. It is likely that where two or three small communities have joined together they may be still less efficient than they could be in providing needed educational facilities, particularly at the high school level. The rel-

atively small geographic size of the counties in Ohio would seem to make it feasible to operate rural school districts at that level. On the other hand, because of the importance of the school as a community center, in many instances it may be worth the sacrifice to retain grade schools in local communities, particularly where they are large enough to provide fully graded and equipped programs.

Churches are finding similar difficulties in rural areas in many respects. Churches, however, are not intended just to provide some kind of educational program, but have denomination interests as well and, therefore, often require planning of a different nature than merely on a geographical basis. Nevertheless, problems of changes in the rural population are of great importance to churches as well.

Local government has felt the impact of change, and although this tends to be the slowest area of social change, there are many problems connected with it. Much that is called local government systems is antiquated. Again, as with schools, small local units are coming under great pressures to meet the needs of modern living. Greater flexibility is greatly needed. This is another area, however, where people are willing to sacrifice a great deal in efficiency in order to retain control close at home. This trend is actually growing rather than declining in the formation of small incorporated places in the fringes of the large cities. However, although local control in some aspects of local government is important, there is a great and growing need for regional approaches to many problems of government.

The Calendar of Boom. Americans generally and Ohioans in particular have been living in the shadow of the postwar boom, which has had periodic social and economic impacts in many ways since that time. The initial wave

of real consequence came in 1946 and soared to a peak in 1947. Since that time, about four million children each year have been added to the population. This has stretched over a period of 15 years so far, making the oncoming march of postwar children 15 ranks deep.

There are some important major events along this march that are affected by these oncoming ranks. Many more things are undoubtedly affected than are noted here. Each point noted has ramifications in the society and economy.

The calendar would include the following dates:

1946 the baby boom began

1951-52 they entered the grade schools (kindergarden)

1958-59 they reached junior high school

1960-61 they reached high school

1962 they begin driving on the highways

1964 they begin entering the less qualified labor forces

1965 they begin forming families and looking for homes

1966 they begin a new wave of babies

1968 the college graduates begin entering graduate schools and

the labor force of the technically qualified

2011 they begin to reach 65.

The Agricultural Business Complex. The broad term of "Agricultural Business" has developed from the growing realization of the close interrelationship between all aspects of the food and fiber industry. These include production, processing, marketing, and consumption, as well as the organizations or social and economic systems that carry out each part of it.

This conception of agriculture has come from the pressures of major adjustments in present mass society that require the conceptualization of large interrelated systems in the society. The modern method for accomplishing major economic goals in the American society is to do so through large integrated corporate systems. Agriculture, because of its particular pattern, has been one of the last major industries to adopt mass organizational systems. However, this can be said only at the production level. At the processing and retailing level, agricultural industries such as meat packing and flour milling have developed these techniques. The change that is occurring in this concept is that production, too, is a part of this whole system, and that agriculture encompasses much more than production.

The changes in the population affect the demand for products. The large, growing population provides a compact mass market; and the changes in the farming picture are reflecting the relationship of the changes and adjustments in agriculture to the rest of society.

Agricultural products are being used more evenly among the whole population with the spread of mass communication. Information about nutrition as well as other ideas relating to food and fiber consumption is being transmitted to the whole population. In this way, much standardization may be expected. Such factors affect the producer as an integral part of the whole process. It will also bring the consumer closer to the producer, and require producers to be more sensitive to the consumers' interests and needs. This will affect the research as well as production in that research will necessarily have to develop what the consumer wants.

Population, Science and Adjustment in Agriculture. The growing population is made possible only by the increased application of science to

agriculture. The present population is now far larger than could be supported by primitive methods or without the aids and improvements developed by agricultural science. It has been said that the estimated 3,000 American Indians who once populated this land were overcrowded and bordered on starvation.

However, technological developments have other implications besides providing the means for supporting the present population. One is that there is yet much to be discovered to increase production; in fact, the limits of this horizon are not yet known. A second is that the breakthroughs of knowledge already accomplished are not yet by any means fully exploited by producers. A third is that with present application of technology, we are producing substantial surpluses over present needs. A fourth is many new synthetic substitute products, such as margarine, are known to be possible, so that producers should be watching for major shifts that are likely or inevitable in this area. A fifth follows that because of the flexibility made possible by scientific development, much research emphasis needs to be placed on the development of new uses for agricultural products. A sixth and one of the most important is the developing concept of the consumer that science can develop just about anything he wants, whether it be a larger, more lean pork chop, less fat milk, or chickens with practically all white meat. Next it may be fats without cholesterol, nonspoilable foods, and almost anything else that can be thought of.

Certainly attention will soon begin to formulate around demands for fully healthful and attractive total diets rather than piecemeal thinking of correcting this or that particular problem of diet. As this type of consciousness develops in a larger, better-educated population, it will affect the field of agriculture from production to science.

Thus, changes in science have had and will continue to have a profound effect upon the farm as well as the farm population.

Migration Implications

The High Rates. Almost one-fifth of the people of the United States changed residences each year during the 1950 decade.⁷

The movement of vast numbers of people in the United States has become a standard part of our society. This movement includes all income and occupational groups. Management employees in the large corporations must be mobile and ready to move from one plant to another if they wish to move up in their companies. These plants are scattered over many states. Plant workers are shifted as new plants are opened. Some of the most mobile workers are those in construction who move from job to job and often move across the whole country several times in a single year. Another type is the migrant agricultural worker who follows a seasonal pattern of movement from his home through one or several states and returns to his home.

Still another type of inter-state mobility is that of the inter-regional migrant moving his residence from south to north and east to west. Although the greatest gains in the past decade from this type of migration was in the Western States and Florida, this type of movement increases each year from other states. Ohio was fifth in the U.S. in growth from net number of migrants received. An example of the impact of this type of movement is shown by a recent analysis of Columbus schools where it was reported that 700 to 800, or 40 percent of the new students entering from

⁷ Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Vol. 41, December, 1960, p.7.

outside Ohio each year are from the southern Appalachian region.

One of the greatest changes occurring through migration is that of people moving to the fringes of the metropolitan areas. This city-to-rural migration is based on the desire of people for more rural conditions, space, social relationships, and communities.

From this migration, new communities are formed. Short-range migration, however, does not mean complete migration. Much of the social behavior of these urban migrants continues to be connected with the older systems such as churches, friends, organizational memberships and the like. Those elements of social migration that tend to change first are school affiliations of children, and children's friendships. Social migration of adults usually occurs slowly.

This suburban movement occurring around many urban centers is developing the great megalopolis areas.

The new rural population is changing the character of life in Ohio. Its impact on schools, government, and other institutions is one of major proportions, and has brought the farmer and the city dweller together in a spacial relationship they have never had before. Farmers who once occupied the area now share schools, churches, water and sanitation problems, road development, and many other needs with the new population.

The growing population requires that serious attention be given to such matters as use of natural resources; one example of these uses is natural outdoor recreation. On the one hand, it is increasing the need for more resources; and on the other, the larger population is often competing for land and making it more difficult to acquire. If resources for active-participation-centered recreation are to be acquired, it must

⁸H.M. Williams; Pupil Mobility, Mimeo Report of Columbus City Schools, 1960.

be done soon for much of the land will not be available for long.

Because of the mobility of the people of the United States as well as the State population, which in traveling uses natural outdoor recreation areas, federal, state, and local levels of responsibility should be concerned. In order to serve the population of the future most effectively and efficiently, all levels of planning and action are needed. Much of this planning will profit by some integrated consultation.

Interstate Character of Population Problems. Such studies as the one in Columbus schools show the interstate character of the population. Many problems are of an interstate nature, and these problems illustrate the growing interdependence of states. The growing mobility of the population will require closer examination of areas of interdependence and interstate cooperation.

The megalopolis spread of urbanized areas spilling across the states is another type of interstate problem. Planning, zoning, sanitation, water, roads, recreation, and many other problems will develop across state as well as county lines. These problems will need federal, state, and local attention and cooperation. New forms of governmental systems will need to be established to meet them. The means to conserve farm land for farming uses may be another problem eventually arising out of these changes which will need attention.

YOUR COUNTY PROFILE

TABLE NUMBER	STATE 1960	TOTAL 1950	COUNTY TOTAL			
			1960		1950	
			No.	Rank	No.	Rank
POPULATION						
1. % Population Change	+22.1	x			x	
2. % Urban Change	+27.6	x			x	
3. % Rural Change	+ 9.4	x			x	
4. % Rural	+26.7	29.8				
NET MIGRATION						
5. Net Migration	+ 5.2	x			x	
6. Population Density	236.7	193.8				
THE CHANGING FARM PICTURE						
8. % Change in No. of Farms	-29.6	x			x	
9. Average Size of Farms	131.9	105.2				
12. % Land in Farms	70.6	79.9				
13. % Change in No. Commercial Farms	-36.8	x				x
14. % Farms that are commercial	60.6	67.4				
CHANGES IN PART-TIME FARMING						
15. % Farm Operators Working Off Farms	51.2	44.5				
16. % Working Off Farms 100 Days or More	38.0	37.1				
17. % With Other Income Exceeding Value of Products Sold	42.6	32.9				
AGE AND TENANCY						
18. Average Age (1959 & 1954)	50.9	50.6				
19. % Over 65 (1959 & 1954)	18.6	18.4				
20. % Tenancy (1959 & 1954)	15.9	16.4				

TABLE NUMBER	COUNTY TOTAL					
	STATE TOTAL		1960		1950	
	1960	1950	No.	Rank	No.	Rank
21. % Full Owners (1959 & 1954)	63.6	67.7				
22. % Part Owners (1959 & 1954)	20.2	14.1				
23. % Managers	0.40	0.36				
24. % Residing on Farm Operated	88.4	93.5				
FARM FACILITIES AND POWER						
26. Average Dollar for Fuel Per Acre of Cropland Harvested (1959 and 1954)	\$4.81	\$5.13				
27. % Reporting Tractors	85.5	63.9				
28. % Reporting Wheel Tractors Other Than Garden Tractors	81.7	59.6				
29. No. of Tractors Excluding Garden Tractors per 1,000 Acres Total Cropland	16.7	11.9				
30. No. of Tractors Excluding Garden Tractors per 1,000 Acres of Cropland Harvested	21.0	15.4				
31. % Reporting Motortrucks	49.8	28.5				
32. % Located on Hard-Surfaced Roads	69.6	58.3				

TABLE 1. OHIO POPULATION BY COUNTY, WITH CHANGE FROM 1950 TO 1960

	1960 Total Population	1950 Total Population	Number	Percent	Percent of State Total
OHIO	9,706,397	7,946,627	1,759,770	22.1	100.0
Adams	19,982	20,499	-517	-2.5	0.2
Allen	103,691	88,183	+15,508	+17.6	1.1
Ashland	38,771	33,040	+ 5,731	+17.3	0.4
Ashtabula	93,067	78,695	+14,372	+18.3	1.0
Athens	46,998	45,839	+ 1,159	+2.5	0.5
Auglaize	36,147	30,637	+ 5,510	+18.0	0.4
Belmont	83,864	87,740	- 3,876	-4.4	0.9
Brown	25,178	22,221	+ 2,957	+13.3	0.3
Butler	199,076	147,203	+51,873	+35.2	2.1
Carroll	20,857	19,039	+ 1,818	+9.5	0.2
Champaign	29,714	26,793	+ 2,921	+10.9	0.3
Clark	131,440	111,661	+19,779	+17.7	1.4
Clermont	80,530	42,182	+38,348	+90.9	0.8
Clinton	30,004	25,572	+ 4,432	+17.3	0.3
Columbiana	107,004	98,920	+ 8,084	+8.2	1.1
Coshocton	32,224	31,141	+ 1,083	+3.5	0.3
Crawford	46,775	38,738	+ 8,037	+20.7	0.5
Cuyahoga	1,647,895	1,389,532	+258,363	+18.6	17.0
Darke	45,612	41,799	+ 3,813	+9.1	0.5
Defiance	31,508	25,925	+ 5,583	+21.5	0.3
Delaware	36,107	30,278	+ 5,829	+19.3	0.4
Erie	68,000	52,565	+15,435	+29.4	0.7
Fairfield	63,912	52,130	+11,782	+22.6	0.7
Fayette	24,775	22,554	+ 2,221	+9.8	0.3
Franklin	682,962	503,410	+179,552	+35.7	7.0
Fulton	29,301	25,580	+ 3,721	+14.5	0.3
Gallia	26,120	24,910	+ 1,210	+4.9	0.3
Geauga	47,573	26,646	+20,927	+78.5	0.5
Greene	94,642	58,892	+35,750	+60.7	1.0
Guernsey	38,579	38,452	+ 127	+0.3	0.4
Hamilton	864,121	723,952	+140,169	+19.4	8.9
Hancock	53,686	44,280	+ 9,406	+21.2	0.6
Hardin	29,633	28,673	+ 960	+3.3	0.3
Harrison	17,995	19,054	- 1,059	-5.6	0.2
Henry	25,392	22,423	+ 2,969	+13.2	0.3
Highland	29,716	28,188	+ 1,528	+5.4	0.3
Hocking	20,168	19,520	+ 648	+3.3	0.2
Holmes	21,591	18,760	+ 2,831	+15.1	0.2
Huron	47,326	39,353	+ 7,973	+20.3	0.5
Jackson	29,372	27,767	+ 1,605	+5.8	0.3
Jefferson	99,201	96,495	+2,706	+2.8	1.0
Knox	38,808	35,287	+ 3,521	+10.0	0.4
Lake	148,700	75,979	+72,721	+95.7	1.5
Lawrence	55,438	49,115	+ 6,323	+12.9	0.6
Licking	90,242	70,645	+19,597	+27.7	0.9

	1960 Total Population	1950 Total Population	Number	Percent	Percent of State Total
Logan	34,803	31,329	+ 3,474	+11.1	0.4
Lorain	217,500	148,162	+69,338	+46.8	2.2
Lucas	456,931	395,551	+61,380	+15.5	4.7
Madison	26,454	22,300	+ 4,154	+18.6	0.3
Mahoning	300,480	257,629	+42,851	+16.6	3.1
Marion	60,221	49,959	+10,262	+20.5	0.6
Medina	65,315	40,417	+24,898	+61.6	0.7
Meigs	22,159	23,227	- 1,068	-4.6	0.2
Mercer	32,559	28,311	+ 4,248	+15.0	0.3
Miami	72,901	61,309	+11,592	+18.9	0.8
Monroe	15,268	15,362	-94	-0.6	0.2
Montgomery	527,080	398,441	+128,639	+32.3	5.4
Morgan	12,747	12,836	-89	-0.7	0.1
Morrow	19,405	17,168	+ 2,237	+13.0	0.2
Muskingum	79,159	74,535	+ 4,624	+6.2	0.8
Noble	10,982	11,750	-768	-6.5	0.1
Ottawa	35,323	29,469	+ 5,854	+19.9	0.4
Paulding	16,792	15,047	+ 1,745	+11.6	0.2
Perry	27,864	28,999	- 1,135	-3.9	0.3
Pickaway	35,855	29,352	+ 6,503	+22.2	0.4
Pike	19,380	14,607	+ 4,773	+32.7	0.2
Portage	91,798	83,954	+7,844	+9.3	0.9
Preble	32,498	27,081	+ 5,417	+20.0	0.3
Putnam	28,331	25,248	+ 3,083	+12.2	0.3
Richland	117,761	91,305	+26,456	+29.0	1.2
Ross	61,215	54,424	+ 6,791	+12.5	0.6
Sandusky	56,486	46,114	+10,372	+22.5	0.6
Scioto	84,216	82,910	+ 1,306	+1.6	0.9
Seneca	59,326	52,978	+ 6,348	+12.0	0.6
Shelby	33,586	28,488	+ 5,098	+17.9	0.3
Stark	340,345	283,194	+57,151	+20.2	3.5
Summit	513,569	410,032	+103,537	+25.3	5.3
Trumbull	208,526	158,915	+49,611	+31.2	2.1
Tuscarawas	76,789	70,320	+ 6,469	+9.2	0.8
Union	22,853	20,687	+ 2,166	+10.5	0.2
Van Wert	28,840	26,971	+ 1,869	+6.9	0.3
Vinton	10,274	10,759	-485	-4.5	0.1
Warren	65,711	38,505	+27,206	+70.7	0.7
Washington	51,689	44,407	+ 7,282	+16.4	0.5
Wayne	75,497	58,716	+16,781	+28.6	0.8
Williams	29,968	26,202	+ 3,766	+14.4	0.3
Wood	72,596	59,605	+12,991	+21.8	0.7
Wyandot	21,648	19,785	+ 1,863	+9.4	0.2

TABLE 2. CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, BY COUNTY 1950 and 1960

	1960	1950	Number	Percent
OHIO	7,116,556	5,578,274	+1,538,282	+27.6
Adams	0	0	0	0
Allan	69,270	53,664	+15,606	+29.1
Ashland	20,030	16,810	+ 3,850	+23.8
Ashtabula	49,153	42,076	+ 7,077	+16.8
Athens	21,304	16,505	+ 4,799	+29.1
Auglaize	14,493	12,005	+ 2,488	+20.7
Belmont	41,761	45,786	- 4,025	- 8.8
Brown	2,674	0	+ 2,674	+21.5*
Butler	152,036	103,909	+48,127	+46.3
Carroll	4,543	4,244	+ 299	+ 7.0
Champaign	10,461	9,335	+ 1,126	+12.1
Clark	94,264	82,284	+11,980	+14.6
Clermont	11,472	0	+11,472	+58.5*
Clinton	11,859	7,387	+ 4,472	+60.5
Columbiana	58,795	59,247	- 452	- 0.8
Coshocton	13,106	11,675	+ 1,431	+12.3
Crawford	30,447	24,893	+ 5,554	+22.3
Cuyahoga	1,641,529	1,363,764	+277,765	+20.4
Darke	10,585	8,859	+ 1,726	+19.5
Defiance	17,669	13,894	+ 3,775	+27.2
Delaware	13,282	11,804	+ 1,478	+12.5
Erie	45,093	31,890	+13,203	+41.4
Fairfield	29,916	24,180	+ 5,736	+23.7
Fayette	12,388	10,560	+ 1,828	+17.3
Franklin	629,387	441,819	+187,568	+42.5
Fulton	4,311	3,494	+ 817	+23.4
Gallia	8,775	7,871	+ 904	+11.5
Geauga	4,436	0	+ 4,436	+27.3*
Greene	63,578	33,030	+30,548	+92.5
Guernsey	14,562	14,739	- 177	- 1.2
Hamilton	817,105	669,807	+147,298	+22.0
Hancock	33,272	26,132	+ 7,140	+27.3
Hardin	12,665	12,115	+ 550	+ 4.5
Harrison	3,259	3,020	+ 239	+ 7.9
Henry	6,739	5,335	+ 1,404	+26.3
Highland	10,896	9,988	+ 908	+ 9.1
Hocking	6,417	5,972	+ 445	+ 7.5
Holmes	3,101	0	+ 3,101	+29.3*
Huron	22,651	18,456	+ 4,195	+22.7
Jackson	12,708	12,195	+ 513	+ 4.2
Jefferson	55,095	47,589	+ 7,506	+15.8
Knox	13,284	12,185	+ 1,099	+ 9.0
Lake	117,950	43,049	+74,901	+174.0
Lawrence	24,897	20,431	+ 4,466	+21.9
Licking	47,539	36,928	+10,611	+28.7

	1960	1950	Number	Percent
Logan	11,424	10,232	+ 1,192	+11.6
Lorain	170,330	102,665	+67,665	+65.9
Lucas	423,284	353,218	+70,066	+19.8
Madison	9,153	5,222	+ 3,931	+75.3
Madison	231,624	213,327	+38,297	+18.0
Marion	37,079	33,817	+ 3,262	+ 9.6
Medina	25,323	13,063	+12,260	+93.9
Meigs	6,713	7,102	- 384	- 5.4
Mercer	10,425	5,703	+ 4,722	+82.8
Miami	40,143	31,412	+ 8,731	+27.8
Monroe	2,956	0	+ 2,956	+22.7*
Montgomery	475,623	335,936	+139,687	+41.6
Morgan	0	0	0	0
Morrow	2,788	0	+ 2,788	+18.6*
Muskingum	39,077	40,517	- 1,440	- 3.6
Noble	0	0	0	0
Ottawa	9,773	5,541	+ 4,232	+76.4
Paulding	2,936	0	+ 2,936	+24.8*
Perry	7,472	7,193	+ 279	+ 3.9
Pickaway	11,059	8,723	+ 2,336	+26.8
Pike	3,830	0	+ 3,830	+128.1*
Portage	39,857	28,394	+11,463	+40.4
Preble	5,034	4,242	+ 792	+18.7
Putnam	3,245	2,962	+ 283	+ 9.6
Richland	78,649	58,553	+20,096	+34.3
Ross	24,957	20,133	+ 4,824	+24.0
Sandusky	28,931	23,589	+ 5,342	+22.6
Scioto	43,403	44,165	- 762	- 1.7
Seneca	33,873	31,016	+ 2,857	+ 9.2
Shelby	14,663	11,491	+ 3,172	+27.6
Stark	244,012	201,772	+42,240	+20.9
Summit	445,965	352,196	+93,769	+26.6
Trumbull	139,730	98,611	+41,119	+41.7
Tuscarawas	40,173	38,360	+ 1,813	+ 4.7
Union	4,952	4,256	+ 696	+16.4
Van Wert	14,568	13,166	+ 1,402	+10.6
Vinton	0	0	0	0
Warren	21,390	10,006	+11,384	+113.8
Washington	22,265	16,006	+ 6,259	+39.1
Wayne	28,967	22,968	+ 5,999	+26.1
Williams	11,492	10,232	+ 1,260	+12.3
Wood	31,993	25,902	+ 6,091	+23.5
Wyandot	8,663	7,657	+ 1,006	+13.1

*Since there was no urban population in these counties in 1950, percentages for these counties were figured on the basis of the 1950 population of towns which were considered urban in the 1960 census.

TABLE 3. CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION
1950 to 1960 by County

OHIO	2,589,841	2,368,353	+221,488	+ 9.4
	1960	1950	Number	Per Cent
Adams	19,982	20,499	- 517	- 2.5
Allen	34,421	34,519	- 98	- 0.3
Ashland	18,741	16,230	+ 2511	+ 15.5
Ashtabula	43,914	36,619	+ 7295	+ 19.9
Athens	25,694	29,334	- 3,640	- 12.4
Auglaize	21,654	18,632	+ 3,022	+ 16.2
Belmont	42,103	41,954	+ 149	+ 0.4
Brown	22,504	22,221	+ 283	+ 1.3
Butler	47,040	43,294	+ 3746	+ 8.7
Carroll	16,314	14,795	+ 1519	+ 10.3
Champaign	19,253	17,458	+ 1795	+ 10.3
Clark	37,176	29,377	+ 7799	+ 26.5
Clermont	69,058	42,182	+26,876	+ 63.7
Clinton	18,145	18,185	- 40	- 0.2
Columbiana	48,209	39,673	+ 8,536	+ 21.5
Coshocton	19,118	19,466	- 348	- 1.8
Crawford	16,328	13,845	+ 2483	+ 17.9
Cuyahoga	6,366	25,768	-19,402	- 75.3
Darke	35,027	32,940	+ 2,087	+ 6.3
Defiance	13,839	12,031	+ 1,808	+ 15.0
Delaware	22,825	18,474	+ 4,351	+ 23.6
Erie	22,907	20,675	+ 2232	+ 10.80
Fairfield	33,996	27,950	+ 6046	+ 21.6
Fayette	12,387	11,994	+ 393	+ 3.3
Franklin	53,575	61,591	- 8016	- 13.0
Fulton	24,990	22,086	+ 2904	+ 13.1
Gallia	17,345	17,039	+ 306	+ 1.8
Geauga	43,137	26,646	+16,491	+ 61.9
Greene	31,064	25,862	+ 5202	+ 20.1
Guernsey	24,017	23,713	+ 304	+ 1.3
Hamilton	47,016	54,145	- 7129	- 13.2
Hancock	20,414	18,148	+ 2266	+ 12.5
Hardin	16,968	16,558	+ 410	+ 2.5
Harrison	14,736	16,034	- 1,298	- 8.1
Henry	18,653	17,088	+ 1565	+ 9.2
Highland	18,820	18,200	+ 620	+ 3.4
Hocking	13,751	13,548	+ 203	+ 1.5
Holmes	18,490	18,760	- 270	- 1.4
Huron	24,675	20,897	+ 3778	+ 18.1
Jackson	16,664	15,572	+ 1092	+ 7.0
Jefferson	44,106	48,906	- 4800	- 9.8
Knox	25,524	23,102	+ 2422	+ 10.5
Lake	30,750	32,930	- 2180	- 6.6
Lawrence	30,541	28,684	+ 1857	+ 6.5
Licking	42,703	33,717	+ 8986	+ 26.7

	1960	1950	Number	Per Cent
Logan	23,379	21,097	+ 2282	+ 10.8
Lorain	47,170	45,497	+ 1673	+ 3.7
Lucas	33,647	42,333	- 8686	- 20.5
Madison	17,301	17,078	+ 223	+ 1.3
Mahoning	48,856	44,302	+ 4554	+ 10.3
Marion	23,142	16,142	+ 7000	+ 43.4
Medina	39,992	27,354	+ 12638	+ 46.2
Meigs	15,441	16,125	- 684	- 4.2
Mercer	22,134	22,608	- 474	- 2.1
Miami	32,758	29,897	+ 2861	+ 9.6
Monroe	12,312	15,362	- 3050	- 19.9
Montgomery	51,457	62,505	-11,048	- 17.7
Morgan	12,747	12,836	- 89	- 0.7
Morrow	16,617	17,168	- 551	- 3.2
Muskingum	40,082	34,018	+ 6064	+ 17.8
Noble	10,982	11,750	- 768	- 6.5
Ottawa	25,550	23,928	+ 1622	+ 6.8
Paulding	13,856	15,047	- 1191	- 7.9
Perry	20,392	21,806	- 1414	- 6.5
Pickaway	24,796	20,629	+ 4167	+ 20.2
Pike	15,550	14,607	+ 943	+ 6.5
Portage	51,941	35,560	+ 16381	+ 46.1
Preble	27,464	22,839	+ 4625	+ 20.3
Putnam	25,086	22,286	+ 2800	+ 12.6
Richland	39,112	32,752	+ 6360	+ 19.4
Ross	36,258	34,291	+ 1967	+ 5.7
Sandusky	27,555	22,525	+ 5030	+ 22.3
Scioto	40,813	38,745	+ 2068	+ 5.3
Seneca	25,453	21,962	+ 3491	+ 15.9
Shelby	18,923	16,997	+ 1926	+ 11.3
Stark	96,333	81,422	+ 14911	+ 18.3
Summit	67,604	57,836	+ 9768	+ 16.9
Trumbull	68,796	60,304	+ 8492	+ 14.1
Tuscarawas	36,616	31,960	+ 4656	+ 14.6
Union	17,901	16,431	+ 1470	+ 8.9
Van Wert	14,272	13,805	+ 467	+ 3.4
Vinton	10,274	10,759	- 485	- 4.5
Warren	44,321	28,499	+ 15822	+ 55.5
Washington	29,424	28,401	+ 1023	+ 3.6
Wayne	46,530	35,748	+ 10782	+ 30.2
Williams	18,476	15,970	+ 2506	+ 15.7
Wood	40,603	33,703	+ 6900	+ 20.5
Wyandot	12,985	12,128	+ 857	+ 7.1

Table 4. PER CENT RURAL, RANKED BY COUNTY, 1960 AND 1950

		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	
		Rural	Rank	Rural	Rank	Rural	Rank	Rural	Rank
		1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950
OHIO		26.7		29.8					
1.	Adams	100.0	1	100.0		45.	Washington	56.9	37
2.	Morgan	100.0	2	100.0		46.	Jackson	56.7	50
3.	Noble	100.0	3	100.0		47.	Portage	56.6	51
4.	Vinton	100.0	4	100.0		48.	Shelby	56.3	46
5.	Geauga	90.7	5	100.0		49.	Wood	55.9	49
6.	Brown	89.4	6	100.0		50.	Lawrence	55.1	47
7.	Putnam	88.5	13	88.3		51.	Athens	54.7	36
8.	Clermont	85.8	7	100.0		52.	Fairfield	53.2	52
9.	Holmes	85.6	8	100.0		53.	Euron	52.1	54
10.	Morrow	85.6	9	100.0		54.	Muskingum	50.6	65
11.	Fulton	85.3	14	86.3		55.	Belmont	50.2	60
12.	Preble	84.5	15	84.3		56.	Fayette	50.0	53
13.	Paulding	82.5	10	100.0		57.	Van Wert	49.5	55
14.	Harrison	81.9	16	84.2		58.	Sandusky	48.8	59
15.	Monroe	80.6	11	100.0		59.	Scioto	48.5	62
16.	Pike	80.2	12	100.0		60.	Ashland	48.3	57
17.	Union	78.3	19	79.4		61.	Tuscarawas	47.7	66
18.	Carroll	78.2	21	77.7		62.	Licking	47.3	61
19.	Darke	76.8	20	78.8		63.	Ashtabula	47.2	63
20.	Henry	73.5	23	76.2		64.	Columbiana	45.1	71
21.	Perry	73.2	24	75.2		65.	Miami	44.9	58
22.	Ottawa	72.3	17	81.2		66.	Jefferson	44.5	56
23.	Meigs	69.7	29	69.4		67.	Defiance	43.9	64
24.	Pickaway	69.2	27	70.3		68.	Seneca	42.9	69
25.	Hocking	68.2	28	69.4		69.	Marion	38.4	77
26.	Mercer	68.0	18	79.9		70.	Hancock	38.0	70
27.	Warren	67.4	25	74.0		71.	Crawford	34.9	76
28.	Logan	67.2	32	67.3		72.	Erie	33.7	72
29.	Gallia	66.4	30	68.4		73.	Allen	33.2	73
30.	Knox	65.8	33	65.5		74.	Richland	33.2	75
31.	Madison	65.4	22	76.6		75.	Trumbull	33.0	74
32.	Champaign	64.8	34	65.2		76.	Greene	32.8	67
33.	Highland	63.3	35	64.6		77.	Clark	28.3	81
34.	Delaware	63.2	42	61.0		78.	Stark	28.3	80
35.	Guernsey	62.3	40	61.7		79.	Butler	23.6	79
36.	Williams	61.7	43	60.9		80.	Lorain	21.7	78
37.	Wayne	61.6	44	60.9		81.	Lake	20.7	68
38.	Medina	61.2	31	67.7		82.	Mahoning	16.3	82
39.	Clinton	60.5	26	71.1		83.	Summit	13.2	84
40.	Wyandot	60.0	41	61.3		84.	Montgomery	9.8	83
41.	Auglaize	59.9	45	60.8		85.	Franklin	7.8	85
42.	Coshocton	59.3	39	62.5		86.	Lucas	7.4	86
43.	Ross	59.2	38	63.0		87.	Hamilton	5.4	87
44.	Hardin	57.3	48	57.7		88.	Cuyahoga	0.4	88

TABLE 5. NET MIGRATION BY OHIO COUNTIES, 1950 AND 1960

	Natural Increase*	Total Population Increase	Net Migration	Percent of 1950 Population
OHIO	1,348,438	1,759,770	+411,332	+5.2
1. Lake	22,348	+72,721	+50,373	+66.3
2. Clermont	10,397	+38,348	+27,951	+66.3
3. Geauga	6,738	+20,927	+14,189	+53.3
4. Warren	10,218	+27,206	+16,988	+44.1
5. Medina	8,493	+24,898	+16,405	+40.6
6. Greene	14,852	+35,750	+20,898	+35.5
7. Lorain	34,728	+69,338	+34,610	+23.4
8. Portage	13,367	+27,844	+14,477	+22.6
9. Franklin	103,979	+179,552	+75,573	+15.0
10. Butler	32,132	+51,873	+19,741	+13.4
11. Licking	10,144	+19,597	+ 9,453	+13.4
12. Erie	8,790	+15,435	+ 6,645	+12.6
13. Wood	6,207	+12,991	+ 6,784	+11.4
14. Frumbull	32,174	+49,611	+17,437	+11.0
15. Richland	17,238	+26,456	+ 9,218	+10.7
16. Montgomery	88,296	+128,639	+40,343	+10.1
17. Wayne	10,999	+16,781	+ 5,782	+ 9.9
18. Pike	3,381	+ 4,773	+ 1,392	+ 9.5
19. Pickaway	4,088	+ 6,503	+ 2,415	+ 8.2
20. Fairfield	7,761	+11,782	+ 4,021	+ 7.7
21. Delaware	3,789	+ 5,829	+ 2,040	+ 6.7
22. Crawford	5,563	+ 8,037	+ 2,474	+ 6.4
23. Hancock	6,776	+ 9,406	+ 2,630	+ 5.9
24. Summit	79,200	+103,537	+24,337	+ 5.9
25. Preble	3,990	+ 5,417	+ 1,427	+ 5.3
26. Marion	7,925	+10,262	+ 2,337	+ 4.7
27. Sandusky	8,566	+10,372	+ 1,806	+ 3.9
28. Ashtabula	11,410	+14,372	+ 2,962	+ 3.8
29. Washington	5,636	+ 7,282	+ 1,646	+ 3.7
30. Miami	9,357	+11,592	+ 2,235	+ 3.7
31. Brown	2,170	+ 2,957	+ 787	+ 3.5
32. Defiance	4,767	+ 5,583	+ 816	+ 3.2
33. Ottawa	4,989	+ 5,854	+ 865	+ 2.9
34. Stark	48,838	+57,151	+ 8,313	+ 2.9
35. Clinton	3,692	+ 4,432	+ 740	+ 2.9
36. Hamilton	119,811	+140,169	+20,358	+ 2.8
37. Ashland	4,808	+ 5,731	+ 923	+ 2.8
38. Cuyahoga	219,571	+258,363	+38,792	+ 2.8
39. Madison	3,552	+ 4,154	+ 602	+ 2.7
40. Huron	6,980	+ 7,973	+ 993	+ 2.5
41. Clark	18,085	+19,779	+ 1,694	+ 1.5
42. Morrow	2,028	+ 2,237	+ 209	+ 1.2
43. Auglaize	5,173	+ 5,510	+ 337	+ 1.1
44. Mahoning	41,580	+42,851	+ 1,271	+ 0.5
45. Williams	3,840	+ 3,766	- 74	- 0.3

	Natural Increase	Total Population Increase	Net Migration	Percent of 1950 Population
46. Allen	15,898	+15,508	-390	- 0.4
47. Lucas	63,825	+61,380	- 2,445	- 0.6
48. Shelby	5,257	+ 5,098	-159	- 0.6
49. Union	2,405	+ 2,166	-239	- 1.2
50. Logan	3,901	+ 3,474	-427	- 1.4
51. Knox	4,132	+ 3,521	-631	- 1.8
52. Fayette	2,664	+ 2,221	-443	- 2.0
53. Henry	3,473	+ 2,969	-504	- 2.3
54. Darke	4,999	+ 3,813	- 1,186	- 2.8
55. Carroll	2,362	+ 1,818	-544	- 2.9
56. Ross	8,487	+ 6,791	- 1,696	- 3.1
57. Lawrence	7,877	+ 6,323	- 1,554	- 3.2
58. Champaign	3,804	+ 2,921	- 883	- 3.3
59. Tuscarawas	9,099	+ 6,469	- 2,630	- 3.7
60. Highland	2,696	+ 1,528	- 1,168	- 4.1
61. Fulton	4,795	+ 3,721	- 1,074	- 4.2
62. Paulding	2,446	+ 1,745	-701	- 4.7
63. Seneca	8,925	+ 6,348	- 2,577	- 4.9
64. Wyandot	2,847	+ 1,863	-984	- 5.0
65. Holmes	3,781	+ 2,831	-950	- 5.1
66. Coshocton	2,784	+ 1,083	- 1,701	- 5.5
67. Gallia	2,649	+ 1,210	- 1,439	- 5.8
68. Columbiana	13,852	+ 8,084	- 5,768	- 5.8
69. Monroe	802	-94	-896	- 5.8
70. Athens	4,047	+ 1,159	- 2,888	- 6.3
71. Van Wert	3,613	+ 1,869	- 1,744	- 6.5
72. Mercer	6,128	+ 4,248	- 1,880	- 6.6
73. Guernsey	2,867	+ 127	- 2,740	- 7.1
74.ocking	2,064	+ 648	- 1,416	- 7.3
75. Muskingum	10,103	+ 4,624	- 5,479	- 7.4
76. Jackson	3,760	+ 1,605	- 2,155	- 7.8
77. Morgan	962	- 89	- 1,051	- 8.2
78. Hardin	3,662	+ 960	- 2,702	- 9.4
79. Jefferson	12,369	+ 2,706	- 9,663	-10.0
80. Putnam	5,739	+ 3,083	- 2,656	-10.5
81. Meigs	1,752	- 1,068	- 2,820	-12.1
82. Adams	2,052	- 517	- 2,569	-12.5
83. Belmont	7,740	- 3,876	-11,616	-13.2
84. Noble	833	- 768	- 1,601	-13.6
85. Scioto	12,674	+ 1,306	-11,368	-13.7
86. Perry	2,922	- 1,135	- 4,057	-14.0
87. Vinton	1,063	- 485	- 1,548	-14.4
88. Harrison	1,882	- 1,059	- 2,941	-15.4

* Births minus deaths, figured from April 1, 1950 to April 1, 1960 to coincide with the census population.

TABLE 6. POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE RANKED BY COUNTY, 1950
AND 1960

	Area Square Mile	Number of People	Density 1960	Rank 1950	Density 1950
OHIO	41,000	9,706,397	236.7		193.8
1. Cuyahoga	456	1,647,895	3613.8	1	3047.2
2. Hamilton	414	864,121	2037.2	2	1748.7
3. Lucas	343	456,931	1332.2	3	1153.2
4. Franklin	538	682,962	1269.4	5	935.7
5. Summit	413	513,569	1243.5	4	992.8
6. Montgomery	465	527,080	1133.5	6	856.9
7. Mahoning	419	300,480	717.1	7	614.9
8. Lake	232	148,700	640.9	9	327.5
9. Stark	573	340,345	549.0	8	494.2
10. Lorain	495	217,500	439.4	11	299.3
11. Butler	471	199,076	422.7	10	312.5
12. Trumbull	620	208,526	336.3	13	256.3
13. Clark	402	131,440	327.0	12	277.8
14. Erie	264	68,000	257.6	16	199.1
15. Allen	410	103,691	252.9	15	215.1
16. Jefferson	411	99,201	241.4	14	234.8
17. Richland	497	117,761	236.9	18	183.7
18. Greene	416	94,642	227.5	21	141.6
19. Columbiana	535	107,004	200.0	17	184.9
20. Portage	504	91,798	182.1	24	126.9
21. Miami	407	72,901	179.1	20	150.6
22. Clermont	458	80,530	175.8	39	92.1
23. Warren	408	65,711	161.1	38	94.4
24. Belmont	535	83,864	156.8	19	164.0
25. Medina	424	65,315	154.0	37	95.3
26. Marion	405	60,221	148.7	25	123.4
27. Tuscarawas	551	76,789	139.4	23	127.6
28. Scioto	609	84,216	138.3	22	136.1
29. Sandusky	410	56,486	137.8	26	112.5
30. Wayne	551	75,497	137.0	31	106.6
31. Ottawa	263	35,323	134.3	28	112.0
32. Ashtabula	706	93,067	131.8	29	111.5
33. Licking	686	90,242	131.5	33	103.0
34. Fairfield	505	63,912	126.6	32	103.2
35. Lawrence	456	55,438	121.6	30	107.7
36. Muskingum	663	79,159	119.4	29	112.4
37. Wood	618	72,596	117.5	34	96.4
38. Geauga	407	47,573	116.9	56	65.5
39. Crawford	404	46,775	115.8	36	95.9
40. Seneca	551	59,326	107.7	35	96.1
41. Hancock	532	53,686	100.9	41	83.2
42. Huron	497	47,326	95.2	42	79.2
43. Athens	504	46,998	93.3	40	91.0
44. Ashland	418	38,771	92.8	44	79.0

	Area Square Mile	Number of People	Density 1960	Rank 1950	Density 1950
45. Auglaize	400	36,147	90.4	45	76.6
46. Ross	687	61,215	89.1	43	79.2
47. Shelby	409	33,586	82.1	48	69.7
48. Washington	637	51,689	81.1	49	69.7
49. Delaware	459	36,107	78.7	54	66.0
50. Defiance	410	31,508	76.8	58	63.2
51. Preble	428	32,498	75.9	57	63.3
52. Logan	461	34,803	75.5	51	68.0
53. Darke	605	45,612	75.4	50	69.1
54. Guernsey	519	38,579	74.3	46	74.1
55. Knox	524	38,808	74.1	52	67.3
56. Clinton	412	30,004	72.8	62	62.1
57. Fulton	407	29,301	72.0	59	62.9
58. Mercer	454	32,559	71.7	60	62.4
59. Williams	421	29,968	71.2	61	62.2
60. Pickaway	507	35,855	70.7	65	57.9
61. Van Wert	409	28,840	70.5	55	65.9
62. Jackson	420	29,372	69.9	53	66.1
63. Champaign	433	29,714	68.6	63	61.9
64. Perry	409	27,864	68.1	47	70.9
65. Hardin	467	29,633	63.5	64	61.4
66. Fayette	406	24,775	61.0	67	55.6
67. Henry	416	25,392	61.0	68	53.9
68. Coshocton	545	32,224	59.1	66	57.1
69. Putnam	486	28,331	58.3	71	52.0
70. Madison	464	26,454	57.0	75	48.1
71. Gallia	471	26,120	55.5	70	52.9
72. Carroll	388	20,857	53.8	73	49.1
73. Highland	554	29,716	53.6	72	50.9
74. Wyandot	406	21,648	53.3	74	48.7
75. Union	434	22,853	52.7	76	47.7
76. Brown	491	25,178	51.3	79	45.3
77. Meigs	434	22,159	51.1	69	53.5
78. Holmes	423	21,591	51.0	80	44.3
79. Morrow	404	19,405	48.0	81	42.5
80. Hocking	421	20,168	47.9	78	46.4
81. Harrison	403	17,995	44.7	77	47.3
82. Pike	443	19,380	43.7	85	33.0
83. Paulding	416	16,792	40.4	82	36.2
84. Adams	558	19,982	35.8	83	34.9
85. Monroe	455	15,268	33.6	84	33.8
86. Morgan	418	12,747	30.5	86	30.7
87. Noble	399	10,982	27.5	87	29.4
88. Vinton	411	10,274	25.0	88	26.2

TABLE 7. CHANGES IN OHIO FARM LAND 1950 TO 1959, IN ACRES
RANKED BY COUNTY

	1959 Acreage	1954 Acreage	1950 Acreage	Change in Acres
OHIO	18,506,796	19,991,586	20,969,411	2,462,615
1. Ashtabula	243,120	313,589	331,887	-88,767
2. Trumbull	182,776	235,944	260,885	-78,109
3. Monroe	163,568	206,915	236,897	-73,329
4. Allen	206,047	215,018	277,944	-71,297
5. Washington	229,360	277,530	300,602	-71,242
6. Portage	162,106	205,518	225,602	-63,496
7. Clermont	174,283	213,513	236,548	-62,265
8. Geauga	115,563	157,319	176,919	-61,356
9. Summit	50,149	92,919	107,756	-57,607
10. Pike	133,004	169,268	190,111	-57,107
11. Scioto	148,850	144,462	205,600	-56,750
12. Lawrence	104,644	145,069	160,886	-56,242
13. Stark	204,003	234,110	256,882	-52,879
14. Hocking	107,469	143,163	159,067	-51,598
15. Athens	172,054	208,133	223,318	-51,264
16. Mahoning	120,877	156,582	171,097	-50,220
17. Licking	322,017	371,055	372,232	-50,215
18. Belmont	209,838	221,081	259,340	-49,502
19. Hamilton	67,399	100,893	116,698	-49,299
20. Tuscarawas	214,330	258,094	262,090	-47,760
21. Medina	174,970	212,317	221,799	-46,829
22. Columbiana	198,419	237,301	242,667	-44,248
23. Morgan	176,483	208,794	220,378	-43,895
24. Warren	188,023	213,925	231,250	-43,227
25. Richland	215,858	254,291	257,375	-41,517
26. Lorain	192,656	222,939	234,130	-41,474
27. Montgomery	174,466	197,451	214,503	-40,037
28. Vinton	91,062	119,544	131,082	-40,020
29. Franklin	198,660	217,469	238,445	-39,785
30. Gallia	199,448	222,841	236,886	-37,438
31. Jefferson	114,667	141,335	151,970	-37,303
32. Guernsey	225,369	254,983	261,965	-36,596
33. Muskingum	276,555	321,581	312,740	-36,185
34. Jackson	129,309	154,751	163,815	-34,506
35. Butler	219,987	247,216	254,102	-34,115
36. Ross	324,268	339,089	357,778	-33,510
37. Meigs	166,282	188,701	199,746	-33,464
38. Coshocton	249,883	255,662	281,463	-31,580
39. Cuyahoga	19,889	33,805	50,802	-30,913
40. Knox	267,942	286,717	298,198	-30,256
41. Noble	171,484	187,764	201,526	-30,042
42. Adams	272,554	280,085	301,043	-28,489
43. Perry	138,392	153,824	165,211	-26,819
44. Delaware	235,397	244,975	259,780	-24,383
45. Carroll	173,440	188,104	197,052	-23,612

	1959 Acreage	1954 Acreage	1950 Acreage	Change in Acres
46. Harrison	160,065	159,937	183,571	-23,506
47. Logan	247,875	241,364	271,092	-23,217
48. Highland	308,831	321,963	330,204	-21,333
49. Hardin	262,170	278,562	283,300	-21,130
50. Lucas	100,885	120,991	121,288	-20,503
51. Holmes	222,446	240,085	242,192	-19,746
52. Wayne	298,938	317,609	318,373	-19,435
53. Lake	45,929	60,873	63,193	-17,264
54. Ashland	214,151	231,503	231,056	-16,905
55. Morrow	223,076	230,860	239,961	-16,885
56. Fairfield	267,340	279,696	284,144	-16,804
57. Brown	269,075	278,212	285,545	-16,470
58. Pickaway	306,774	306,367	322,591	-15,817
59. Wood	339,989	343,410	355,264	-15,275
60. Miami	220,429	223,476	234,140	-13,711
61. Preble	239,417	243,757	252,902	-13,485
62. Huron	271,221	278,934	284,416	-13,195
63. Shelby	233,617	240,243	246,448	-12,831
64. Ottawa	120,097	127,576	132,212	-12,115
65. Erie	114,018	122,336	125,599	-11,581
66. Clark	211,762	219,535	223,237	-11,475
67. Auglaize	232,599	232,752	241,965	-9,376
68. Wyandot	239,651	246,089	248,103	-8,452
69. Union	252,079	245,346	260,068	-7,989
70. Defiance	235,195	232,454	242,536	-7,341
71. Williams	242,814	243,261	250,124	-7,310
72. Clinton	237,121	234,349	244,176	-7,055
73. Greene	218,783	222,779	225,773	-6,990
74. Sandusky	233,981	230,916	240,069	-6,088
75. Crawford	234,868	231,712	240,815	-5,947
76. Darke	359,523	350,375	365,247	-5,724
77. Champaign	247,776	248,344	252,678	-4,902
78. Seneca	324,987	325,708	328,654	-3,667
79. Paulding	244,117	238,922	245,949	-1,832
80. Van Wert	250,238	244,764	251,750	-1,512
81. Fayette	251,643	256,790	252,503	-860
82. Madison	277,601	277,208	278,043	-442
83. Mercer	280,793	278,282	280,878	-85
84. Henry	250,069	250,596	250,124	-55
85. Putnam	294,286	285,868	292,392	+1,894
86. Hancock	323,038	311,811	318,578	+4,460
87. Marion	225,069	219,560	219,938	+5,131
88. Fulton	245,550	240,772	240,253	+5,297

TABLE 8. TOTAL NUMBER OF OHIO FARMS, RANKED BY COUNTY, WITH CHANGE
FROM 1950 - 1959*

Rank	County	Total Number of Farms		Change	
		1959	1950	Number	Percent
	Ohio	140,353	199,359	59,006	-29.60
1.	Darke	3,439	4,307	-868	-20.15
2.	Wayne	2,655	3,288	-633	-19.25
3.	Brown	2,483	2,913	-430	-14.76
4.	Licking	2,435	3,457	-1,022	-29.56
5.	Wood	2,334	3,077	-743	-24.15
6.	Ashtabula	2,295	3,843	-1,548	-40.28
7.	Stark	2,283	3,887	-1,604	-41.27
8.	Mercer	2,184	2,556	-372	-14.55
9.	Highland	2,170	2,652	-482	-18.17
10.	Putnam	2,154	2,601	-447	-17.19
11.	Hancock	2,137	2,565	-428	-16.69
12.	Seneca	2,115	2,524	-409	-16.20
13.	Fulton	2,097	2,480	-383	-15.44
14.	Fairfield	2,090	2,782	-692	-24.87
15.	Adams	2,052	2,601	-549	-21.11
16.	Columbiana	2,044	3,028	-984	-32.50
17.	Montgomery	1,990	3,259	-1,269	-38.94
18.	Preble	1,969	2,361	-392	-16.60
19.	Miami	1,938	2,527	-589	-23.31
20.	Lorain	1,929	2,875	-948	-32.97
21.	Trumbull	1,920	3,509	-1,589	-45.28
22.	Holmes	1,919	2,122	-203	-9.57
23.	Muskingum	1,916	2,660	-744	-27.97
24.	Clermont	1,880	3,013	-1,133	-37.60
25.	Washington	1,862	2,914	-1,062	-36.32
26.	Auglaize	1,848	2,216	-368	-16.61
27.	Knox	1,833	2,449	-616	-25.15
28.	Morrow	1,823	2,241	-418	-18.65
29.	Gallia	1,821	2,447	-626	-25.58
30.	Williams	1,815	2,159	-344	-15.93
31.	Henry	1,802	2,254	-452	-20.05
32.	Richland	1,769	2,538	-769	-30.30
33.	Portage	1,767	2,930	-1,163	-39.69
34.	Huron	1,758	2,345	-587	-25.03
35.	Allen	1,755	2,560	-805	-31.45
36.	Sandusky	1,743	2,130	-387	-18.17
37.	Tuscarawaa	1,730	2,520	-790	-31.35
38.	Delaware	1,727	2,347	-620	-26.42
39.	Logan	1,694	2,165	-471	-21.76
40.	Medina	1,677	2,628	-951	-36.19

*The definition of a farm was changed between 1954 and 1959. The reduction in number of farms due to this change was 7,017 between 1954 and 1959, or a reduction of 3.96% of the 1954 total number of farms.

	Total Number of Farms		Change	
	1959	1950	Number	Percent
41. Ashland	1,676	2,097	-421	-20.08
42. Butler	1,672	2,471	-799	-32.34
43. Belmont	1,658	2,707	-1,049	-38.75
44. Shelby	1,650	2,167	-517	-23.86
45. Union	1,646	2,086	-440	-21.09
46. Hardin	1,639	2,071	-432	-20.86
47. Ross	1,628	2,386	-758	-31.77
48. Guernsey	1,624	2,247	-623	-27.73
49. Coshocton	1,589	2,074	-485	-23.38
50. Defiance	1,589	1,914	-325	-16.98
51. Van Wert	1,569	1,932	-363	-18.79
52. Crawford	1,555	1,926	-371	-19.26
53. Champaign	1,529	2,013	-484	-24.04
54. Warren	1,475	2,194	-719	-32.77
55. Clinton	1,462	1,827	-365	-19.98
56. Greene	1,409	1,914	-505	-26.38
57. Franklin	1,383	2,641	-1,258	-47.63
58. Pickaway	1,360	1,750	-390	-22.29
59. Carroll	1,343	1,680	-337	-20.06
60. Mahoning	1,326	2,306	-980	-42.50
61. Clark	1,307	1,853	-546	-29.47
62. Meigs	1,301	1,891	-590	-31.20
63. Marion	1,279	1,530	-251	-16.41
64. Wyandot	1,266	1,780	-514	-28.88
65. Monroe	1,255	2,238	-983	-43.92
66. Paulding	1,210	1,509	-299	-19.81
67. Scioto	1,198	2,373	-1,175	-49.52
68. Athens	1,189	2,025	-836	-41.28
69. Perry	1,142	1,570	-428	-27.26
70. Lucas	1,137	2,042	-905	-44.32
71. Morgan	1,131	1,766	-635	-35.96
72. Noble	1,177	1,695	-518	-30.56
73. Madison	1,114	1,344	-230	-17.11
74. Lawrence	1,090	2,155	-1,065	-49.42
75. Ottawa	1,083	1,527	-444	-29.08
76. Fayette	1,066	1,362	-296	-21.73
77. Jackson	1,041	1,506	-465	-30.88
78. Geauga	1,014	1,911	-897	-46.94
79. Pike	919	1,437	-518	-36.05
80. Jefferson	871	1,455	-594	-40.55
81. Harrison	863	1,301	-438	-33.67
82. Erie	832	1,272	-440	-34.59
83. Hamilton	825	2,133	-1,308	-61.32
84. Lake	783	1,178	-395	-33.53
85. Hocking	723	1,237	-514	-41.55
86. Summit	707	2,469	-1,762	-71.36
87. Vinton	620	1,058	-438	-41.40
88. Cuyahoga	576	1,589	-1,013	-63.75

TABLE 9. AVERAGE SIZE OF OHIO FARMS, 1959 and 1950, RANKED BY COUNTY

		Percent 1959	Rank 1950	Percent 1950			Percent 1959	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
OHIO		131.9		105.2					
1.	Madison	249.2	1	206.9	45.	Jefferson	131.6	55	103.7
2.	Fayette	236.1	2	185.4	46.	Monroe	130.3	50	105.9
3.	Pickaway	225.6	3	184.3	47.	Carroll	129.1	31	117.3
4.	Paulding	201.7	4	163.0	48.	Mercer	128.6	44	109.9
5.	Ross	199.2	5	149.9	49.	Fairfield	127.9	58	102.1
6.	Wyandot	189.3	8	139.4	50.	Ashland	127.8	43	110.2
7.	Harrison	185.5	7	141.1	51.	Meigs	127.8	51	105.6
8.	Marion	176.0	6	143.8	52.	Warren	127.5	52	105.4
9.	Clinton	162.2	11	133.6	53.	Belmont	126.6	65	95.8
10.	Champaign	162.1	17	125.5	54.	Auglaize	125.9	45	109.2
11.	Clark	162.0	27	120.5	55.	Jackson	124.2	46	108.8
12.	Hardin	160.0	9	136.8	56.	Scioto	124.2	70	86.6
13.	Van Wert	159.5	13	130.3	57.	Tuscarawas	123.9	54	104.0
14.	Coshocton	157.3	10	135.7	58.	Washington	123.2	57	102.8
15.	Morgan	156.0	20	124.8	59.	Morrow	122.4	48	107.1
16.	Greene	155.3	29	118.0	60.	Richland	122.0	59	101.4
17.	Huron	154.3	26	121.3	61.	Preble	121.6	49	107.1
18.	Seneca	153.7	14	130.2	62.	Perry	121.2	53	105.2
19.	Union	153.1	21	124.7	63.	Allen	117.4	69	89.0
20.	Hancock	151.2	23	124.2	64.	Fulton	117.1	62	96.9
21.	Crawford	151.0	19	125.0	65.	Holmes	115.9	36	114.1
22.	Hocking	148.6	15	128.6	66.	Geauga	114.0	67	92.6
23.	Defiance	148.0	16	126.7	67.	Miami	113.7	66	92.7
24.	Vinton	146.9	24	123.9	68.	Wayne	112.6	63	96.8
25.	Logan	146.3	18	125.2	69.	Ottawa	110.9	71	86.6
26.	Knox	146.2	25	121.8	70.	Gallia	109.5	64	96.8
27.	Noble	145.7	28	118.9	71.	Brown	108.4	61	98.0
28.	Wood	145.7	35	115.5	72.	Ashtabula	105.9	72	86.4
29.	Athens	144.7	42	110.3	73.	Darke	104.5	73	84.8
30.	Pike	144.7	12	132.3	74.	Medina	104.3	74	84.4
31.	Muskingum	144.3	30	117.6	75.	Lorain	99.9	75	81.4
32.	Franklin	143.6	68	90.3	76.	Columbiana	97.1	76	80.1
33.	Highland	142.3	22	124.5	77.	Lawrence	96.0	79	74.7
34.	Shelby	141.6	37	113.7	78.	Trumbull	95.2	80	74.3
35.	Guernsey	138.8	32	116.6	79.	Clermont	92.7	77	78.5
36.	Henry	138.8	40	111.0	80.	Portage	91.7	78	77.0
37.	Erie	137.0	60	98.7	81.	Mahoning	91.2	81	74.2
38.	Putnam	136.6	39	112.4	82.	Stark	89.4	82	66.1
39.	Delaware	136.3	41	110.7	83.	Lucas	88.7	84	59.4
40.	Sandusky	134.2	38	112.7	84.	Montgomery	87.7	83	65.8
41.	Williams	133.8	33	115.9	85.	Hamilton	81.7	85	54.7
42.	Adams	132.8	34	115.7	86.	Summit	70.9	87	43.6
43.	Licking	132.3	47	107.7	87.	Lake	58.7	86	53.6
44.	Butler	131.6	56	102.8	88.	Cuyahoga	34.5	88	32.0

TABLE 10. COMPARISON, 1959 AND 1950, NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OHIO FARMS UNDER 10 ACRES, AND 10 TO 49 ACRES

	Under 10 Acres				10-49 Acres			
	1959		1950		1959		1950	
OHIO	7,094	5.1	18,683	9.4	16,340	11.6	44,076	22.1
Adams	143	7.0	147	5.7	298	14.5	413	15.9
Allen	91	5.2	346	13.5	358	20.4	615	24.0
Ashland	47	2.8	133	6.3	285	17.0	359	17.1
Ashtabula	80	3.5	292	7.6	530	23.1	1,023	26.6
Athens	17	1.4	139	6.9	206	17.3	509	25.1
Auglaize	116	6.3	185	8.3	337	18.2	401	18.1
Belmont	47	2.8	274	10.1	326	19.7	626	23.1
Brown	124	5.0	140	4.8	443	17.8	524	18.0
Butler	74	4.4	305	12.3	333	19.9	533	21.6
Carroll	26	1.9	60	3.6	178	13.3	241	14.3
Champaign	76	5.0	197	9.8	295	19.3	392	19.5
Clark	101	7.7	276	14.9	278	21.3	423	22.8
Clermont	89	4.7	277	9.2	512	27.2	914	30.3
Clinton	46	3.1	131	7.2	211	14.4	257	14.1
Columbiana	105	5.1	312	10.3	501	24.5	832	27.5
Coshocton	54	3.4	124	6.0	220	13.8	290	14.0
Crawford	58	3.7	167	8.7	241	15.5	296	15.4
Cuyahoga	244	42.4	562	35.4	224	38.9	730	45.9
Darke	232	6.7	395	9.2	817	23.8	1,109	25.7
Defiance	73	4.6	117	6.1	208	13.1	275	14.4
Delaware	52	3.0	183	7.8	357	20.7	485	20.7
Erie	46	5.5	127	10.0	173	20.8	336	26.4
Fairfield	134	6.4	292	10.5	437	20.9	595	21.4
Fayette	50	4.7	108	7.9	126	11.8	179	13.1
Franklin	123	8.9	469	17.8	340	24.6	774	29.3
Fulton	129	6.2	154	6.2	356	17.0	455	18.3
Gallia	96	5.3	138	5.6	386	21.2	569	23.3
Geauga	42	4.1	133	7.0	229	22.6	558	29.2
Greene	89	6.3	220	11.5	253	18.0	359	18.8
Guernsey	25	1.5	135	6.0	214	13.2	375	16.7
Hamilton	169	20.5	470	22.0	302	36.6	959	45.0
Hancock	94	4.4	148	5.8	290	13.6	351	13.7
Hardin	57	3.5	123	5.9	237	14.5	319	15.4
Harrison	20	2.3	64	4.9	128	14.8	217	16.7
Henry	63	3.5	212	9.4	221	12.3	244	10.8
Highland	67	3.1	144	5.4	308	14.2	416	15.7
Hocking	22	3.0	59	4.8	131	18.1	218	17.6
Holmes	113	5.9	115	5.4	227	11.8	245	11.5
Huron	46	2.6	178	7.6	258	14.7	437	18.6
Jackson	25	2.4	96	6.4	216	20.7	348	23.1
Jefferson	37	4.2	189	12.9	168	19.3	327	22.3
Knox	60	3.3	138	5.6	260	14.2	413	16.9
Lake	129	16.5	243	20.6	374	47.8	523	44.4
Lawrence	58	5.3	210	9.7	332	30.5	793	36.8

	Under 10 Acres				10-49 Acres			
	1959		1950		1959		1950	
Licking	80	3.3	254	7.3	436	17.9	721	20.9
Logan	72	4.3	198	9.1	333	19.7	404	18.7
Lorain	120	6.2	302	10.5	569	29.5	937	32.6
Lucas	150	13.2	456	22.3	380	33.4	765	37.5
Madison	65	5.8	86	6.4	119	10.7	152	11.3
Mahoning	90	6.8	297	12.9	390	29.4	732	31.7
Marion	85	6.6	132	8.6	176	13.8	235	15.4
Medina	69	4.1	214	8.1	426	25.4	716	27.2
Meigs	49	3.8	116	6.1	231	17.8	397	21.0
Mercer	109	5.0	164	6.4	322	14.7	428	16.7
Miami	156	8.0	292	11.6	508	26.2	640	25.3
Monroe	6	0.5	93	4.2	161	12.8	406	18.1
Montgomery	176	8.8	651	20.0	690	34.7	1,062	32.6
Morgan	9	0.8	61	3.5	153	13.5	283	16.0
Morrow	63	3.5	132	5.9	352	19.3	451	20.1
Muskingum	62	3.2	172	6.5	334	17.4	517	19.4
Noble	12	1.0	55	3.2	126	10.7	261	15.4
Ottawa	43	4.0	124	8.1	262	24.2	417	27.3
Paulding	35	2.9	91	6.0	147	12.1	203	13.5
Perry	39	3.4	92	5.9	235	29.6	349	22.2
Pickaway	71	5.2	130	7.4	188	13.8	238	13.6
Pike	27	2.9	62	4.3	171	18.6	280	19.5
Portage	75	4.2	226	7.7	513	29.0	951	32.5
Preble	87	4.4	195	8.3	469	23.8	462	19.6
Putnam	70	3.2	242	9.3	241	11.2	319	12.3
Richland	71	4.0	201	7.9	342	19.3	545	21.5
Ross	75	4.6	221	9.3	280	17.2	508	21.3
Sandusky	108	6.2	162	7.6	311	17.8	374	17.6
Scioto	48	4.0	296	12.5	290	24.2	794	33.5
Seneca	119	5.6	208	8.2	260	12.3	310	12.3
Shelby	81	4.9	177	3.2	237	14.4	377	17.4
Stark	197	8.6	686	17.6	662	29.0	1,251	32.2
Summit	111	15.7	813	32.9	261	36.9	918	37.2
Trumbull	83	4.3	392	11.2	512	26.7	1,103	31.4
Tuscarawas	75	4.3	222	8.8	292	16.9	493	19.6
Union	71	4.3	144	6.9	262	15.9	376	18.0
Van Wert	80	5.1	148	7.7	197	12.6	246	12.7
Vinton	16	2.6	55	5.2	110	17.7	213	20.1
Warren	39	2.6	170	7.7	312	21.2	497	22.7
Washington	58	3.1	156	5.4	344	18.5	623	21.3
Wayne	217	8.2	301	9.2	479	18.0	718	21.8
Williams	89	4.9	140	6.5	273	15.0	371	17.2
Wood	116	5.0	261	8.5	376	16.1	519	16.9
Wyandot	31	2.4	165	9.3	156	12.3	257	14.4

TABLE 11. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OHIO FARMS, 500 TO 999 ACRES, AND OVER 1,000 ACRES, 1959 AND 1950

OHIO	500-999 Acres				Over 1,000 Acres			
	1959		1950		1959		1950	
	2,216	1.6	1,421	0.7	281	0.2	188	0.1
Adams	27	1.3	22	0.8	7	0.3	4	0.2
Allen	15	0.9	8	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ashland	16	1.0	8	0.4	3	0.2	0	0.0
Ashtabula	15	9.7	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
Athens	23	1.9	16	0.8	5	0.4	3	0.1
Auglaize	19	1.0	15	0.7	1	0.1	0	0.0
Belmont	20	1.2	14	0.5	3	0.2	1	0.0
Brown	11	0.4	2	0.1	4	0.2	2	0.1
Butler	28	1.7	14	0.6	1	0.0	0	0.0
Carroll	10	0.7	9	0.5	1	0.1	0	0.0
Champaign	37	2.4	23	1.1	8	0.5	2	0.1
Clark	59	4.5	43	2.3	4	9.3	8	0.4
Clermont	9	0.5	7	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0
Clinton	44	3.0	22	1.2	5	0.3	1	0.1
Columbiana	10	0.5	8	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
Coshocton	36	2.3	27	1.3	7	0.4	2	0.1
Crawford	28	1.8	14	0.7	2	0.1	3	0.2
Cuyahoga	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.1
Darke	10	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Defiance	26	1.6	10	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.1
Delaware	25	1.4	15	0.6	4	0.2	1	0.0
Erie	23	2.8	5	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0
Fairfield	34	1.6	17	0.6	4	0.2	2	0.1
Fayette	96	9.0	60	4.4	11	1.0	14	1.0
Franklin	47	3.4	26	1.0	6	0.4	3	0.1
Fulton	9	0.4	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gallia	23	1.3	17	0.7	1	0.1	0	0.0
Geauga	8	0.8	10	0.5	5	0.5	3	0.2
Greene	38	2.7	25	1.3	6	0.4	3	0.2
Guernsey	20	1.2	20	0.9	1	0.1	1	0.0
Hamilton	12	1.5	10	0.5	2	0.2	2	0.1
Hancock	30	1.4	11	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0
Hardin	30	1.8	19	0.9	4	0.2	5	0.2
Harrison	24	2.8	22	1.7	7	0.8	6	0.5
Henry	10	0.6	8	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0
Highland	33	1.5	24	0.9	1	0.0	2	0.1
Hocking	17	2.4	23	1.9	6	0.8	2	0.2
Holmes	11	0.6	5	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0
Huron	33	1.9	13	0.6	4	0.2	4	0.2
Jackson	11	1.1	14	0.9	2	0.2	0	0.0
Jefferson	17	2.0	10	0.7	1	0.1	2	0.1
Knox	37	2.0	22	0.9	5	0.3	2	0.1
Lake	1	0.1	6	0.5	3	0.4	1	0.1
Lawrence	9	0.8	8	0.4	2	0.2	1	0.0

	500-999 Acres				Over 1,000 Acres			
	1959		1950		1959		1950	
	39	1.6	28	0.8	3	0.1	0	0.0
Licking	39	1.6	28	0.8	3	0.1	0	0.0
Logan	33	1.9	23	1.1	3	0.2	3	0.1
Lorain	9	0.5	6	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1
Lucas	9	0.8	8	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.1
Madison	97	8.7	68	5.1	6	1.4	13	1.0
Mahoning	5	0.4	4	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.0
Marion	45	3.5	22	1.4	6	0.5	3	0.2
Medina	13	0.8	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0
Meigs	20	1.5	14	0.7	2	0.2	1	0.1
Mercer	21	1.0	13	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Miami	13	0.7	12	0.5	2	0.1	3	0.1
Monroe	13	1.0	6	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
Montgomery	12	0.6	8	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0
Morgan	29	2.6	19	1.1	2	0.2	0	0.0
Morrow	14	0.8	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Muskingum	48	2.5	31	1.2	5	0.3	1	0.0
Noble	22	1.9	10	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.1
Ottawa	11	1.0	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paulding	61	5.0	24	1.6	4	0.3	3	0.2
Perry	10	0.9	9	0.6	2	0.2	0	0.0
Pickaway	107	7.9	79	4.5	15	1.1	6	0.3
Pike	19	2.1	26	1.8	7	0.8	7	0.5
Portage	10	0.6	6	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.0
Preble	19	1.0	8	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Putnam	10	0.5	10	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Richland	21	1.2	8	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.1
Ross	111	6.8	83	3.5	25	1.5	15	0.6
Sandusky	17	1.0	7	0.3	2	0.1	0	0.0
Scioto	25	2.1	20	0.8	7	0.6	6	0.3
Seneca	34	1.6	19	0.8	1	0.0	1	0.0
Shelby	17	1.0	8	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.0
Stark	15	0.7	3	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
Summit	5	0.7	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trumbull	12	0.6	9	0.3	3	0.2	2	0.1
Tuscarawas	21	1.2	14	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0
Union	34	2.1	20	1.0	3	0.2	2	0.1
Van Wert	26	1.7	12	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.1
Vinton	14	2.3	20	1.9	3	0.5	2	0.2
Warren	13	0.9	9	0.4	6	0.4	5	0.2
Washington	17	0.9	11	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0
Wayne	19	0.7	10	0.3	5	0.2	5	0.2
Williams	15	0.8	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wood	26	1.1	18	0.6	5	0.2	3	0.1
Wyandot	43	3.4	29	1.6	7	0.6	3	0.2

TABLE 12. PERCENT OF LAND IN FARMS, RANKED BY COUNTY

	1959	1954	1950
OHIO	70.6	76.2	79.9
1. Fayette	96.8	98.8	97.2
2. Mercer	96.6	95.8	96.7
3. Van Wert	95.6	93.5	96.2
4. Hancock	94.9	91.6	93.6
5. Putnam	94.6	91.9	94.0
6. Pickaway	94.5	94.4	99.4
7. Fulton	94.3	92.4	92.2
8. Henry	93.9	94.1	93.9
9. Madison	93.5	93.3	93.6
10. Darke	92.9	90.5	94.3
11. Seneca	92.2	92.4	93.2
12. Wyandot	92.2	94.7	95.5
13. Paulding	91.7	89.7	92.4
14. Auglaize	90.9	90.9	94.5
15. Crawford	90.8	89.6	93.1
16. Union	90.8	88.3	93.6
17. Clinton	90.1	88.9	92.6
18. Williams	90.1	90.3	92.8
19. Shelby	89.2	91.8	94.2
20. Sandusky	89.2	88.0	91.5
21. Defiance	89.6	88.6	92.4
22. Champaign	89.4	89.6	91.2
23. Hardin	87.7	93.2	94.5
24. Highland	87.6	90.8	93.1
25. Preble	87.6	89.0	92.3
26. Marion	86.8	84.7	84.9
27. Morrow	86.3	89.3	92.8
28. Wood	86.0	86.8	89.8
29. Brown	85.6	88.5	90.9
30. Huron	85.3	87.7	89.4
31. Wayne	84.8	90.1	90.3
32. Miami	84.6	85.8	89.9
33. Logan	84.0	88.6	91.9
34. Delaware	83.6	83.4	88.4
35. Fairfield	82.7	86.5	87.9
36. Clark	82.3	85.3	86.8
37. Holmes	82.2	88.7	89.6
38. Greene	82.2	83.7	84.8
39. Ashland	80.1	86.5	86.4
40. Knox	80.0	85.5	88.9
41. Allen	78.5	81.9	86.9
42. Ross	73.8	77.1	81.4
43. Licking	73.3	84.5	84.8
44. Butler	73.0	82.0	84.3
45. Adams	72.4	74.4	80.0

	1959	1954	1950
46. Warren	72.0	81.9	88.6
47. Coshocton	71.6	73.3	80.7
48. Ottawa	71.4	75.8	78.5
49. Carroll	69.8	75.8	79.4
50. Richland	67.9	79.9	80.9
51. Guernsey	67.8	76.8	78.9
52. Erie	67.5	72.4	74.3
53. Noble	67.2	73.5	78.9
54. Gallia	66.2	73.9	78.6
55. Morgan	66.1	78.0	82.4
56. Muskingum	65.2	75.8	73.7
57. Medina	64.5	78.2	81.7
58. Harrison	62.1	62.0	71.2
59. Belmont	61.3	64.6	75.7
60. Lorain	60.8	70.4	73.9
61. Tuscarawas	60.8	73.2	74.3
62. Meigs	59.9	67.9	71.9
63. Clermont	59.5	72.8	80.7
64. Montgomery	58.6	66.3	72.1
65. Columbiana	58.0	69.3	70.9
66. Franklin	57.8	63.2	69.3
67. Washington	56.3	68.1	73.7
68. Monroe	56.2	71.1	81.4
69. Stark	55.6	63.8	70.0
70. Ashtabula	53.8	69.4	73.5
71. Athens	53.3	64.5	69.2
72. Perry	52.9	58.8	63.1
73. Portage	50.3	63.7	69.9
74. Jackson	48.1	57.6	60.9
75. Pike	46.9	59.7	67.1
76. Trumbull	46.1	59.5	65.7
77. Lucas	46.0	55.1	55.3
78. Mahoning	45.1	58.4	63.8
79. Geauga	44.4	60.4	67.9
80. Jefferson	43.6	53.7	57.8
81. Hocking	40.0	53.1	59.0
82. Scioto	38.2	37.1	52.8
83. Lawrence	35.9	49.7	55.1
84. Vinton	34.6	45.4	49.8
85. Lake	30.9	41.0	42.6
86. Hamilton	25.4	38.1	44.0
87. Summit	19.0	35.2	40.8
88. Cuyahoga	6.8	11.6	17.4

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL FARMS IN OHIO, RANKED BY COUNTY, 1950-1959

	Total Number of Commercial Farms			
	1959	1950	Difference	Percent Change
OHIO	85,035	134,456	49,421	-36.76
1. Darke	2,375	3,619	-1,244	-34.37
2. Wood	1,853	2,657	-804	-30.26
3. Putnam	1,845	2,344	-499	-21.29
4. Wayne	1,842	2,624	-782	-29.80
5. Hancock	1,808	2,299	-491	-21.36
6. Mercer	1,718	2,266	-548	-24.18
7. Seneca	1,621	2,199	-578	-26.28
8. Fulton	1,605	2,151	-546	-25.38
9. Henry	1,571	2,053	-482	-23.48
10. Highland	1,506	2,141	-635	-29.66
11. Brown	1,479	2,355	-876	-37.20
12. Holmes	1,447	1,730	-283	-16.36
13. Sandusky	1,371	1,788	-417	-23.32
14. Fairfield	1,359	1,967	-608	-30.91
15. Auglaize	1,343	1,884	-541	-28.72
16. Stark	1,339	2,096	-757	-36.12
17. Hardin	1,330	1,842	-512	-27.80
18. Preble	1,286	1,869	-583	-31.19
19. Williams	1,281	1,880	-599	-31.86
20. Van Wert	1,280	1,757	-477	-27.15
21. Licking	1,247	2,342	-1,095	-46.75
22. Shelby	1,237	1,849	-612	-33.10
23. Adams	1,237	1,970	-733	-37.21
24. Huron	1,234	1,786	-552	-30.91
25. Allen	1,222	1,914	-692	-36.15
26. Miami	1,214	1,931	-717	-37.13
27. Delaware	1,180	1,726	-546	-31.63
28. Logan	1,118	1,700	-582	-34.24
29. Knox	1,101	1,826	-725	-39.70
30. Clinton	1,086	1,493	-407	-27.26
31. Crawford	1,083	1,597	-514	-32.19
32. Butler	1,066	1,679	-613	-36.51
33. Ashtabula	1,060	1,940	-880	-45.36
34. Defiance	1,060	1,643	-583	-35.48
35. Pickaway	1,059	1,489	-430	-28.88
36. Union	1,058	1,744	-686	-39.33
37. Champaign	1,054	1,592	-538	-33.79
38. Wyandot	1,038	1,537	-499	-32.47
39. Montgomery	1,013	1,983	-970	-48.92
40. Greene	1,003	1,447	-444	-30.68
41. Ashland	998	1,522	-524	-34.43
42. Lorain	998	1,724	-726	-42.11
43. Morrow	976	1,672	-697	-41.69
44. Ross	939	1,355	-416	-30.70
45. Columbiana	935	1,652	-717	-43.40

	1959	1950	Difference	Percent Change
46. Marion	922	1,298	-376	-28.97
47. Medina	908	1,728	-820	-47.45
48. Clark	904	1,322	-418	-31.62
49. Franklin	903	1,699	-796	-46.85
50. Fayette	867	1,176	-309	-26.28
51. Madison	866	1,189	-323	-27.17
52. Warren	863	1,518	-655	-43.15
53. Richland	862	1,586	-724	-45.65
54. Coshocton	851	1,388	-537	-38.69
55. Paulding	819	1,328	-509	-38.33
56. Tuscarawas	818	1,404	-586	-41.74
57. Portage	817	1,511	-694	-45.93
58. Trumbull	815	1,567	-752	-47.99
59. Clermont	811	1,580	-769	-48.67
60. Belmont	803	1,405	-602	-42.85
61. Muskingum	791	1,487	-696	-46.81
62. Lucas	744	1,169	-425	-36.36
63. Ottawa	740	1,185	-445	-37.55
64. Washington	706	1,539	-833	-54.13
65. Gallia	691	1,346	-655	-48.66
66. Guernsey	657	1,267	-610	-48.15
67. Mahoning	625	1,228	-603	-49.10
68. Monroe	601	1,208	-607	-50.25
69. Erie	598	878	-280	-31.89
70. Carroll	596	1,003	-407	-40.58
71. Perry	517	821	-304	-37.03
72. Hamilton	512	988	-476	-48.18
73. Athens	484	892	-408	-45.74
74. Meigs	481	939	-458	-48.78
75. Geauga	474	997	-523	-52.46
76. Morgan	467	1,077	-610	-56.64
77. Noble	465	1,125	-660	-58.67
78. Scioto	438	821	-383	-46.65
79. Pike	437	681	-244	-35.83
80. Lake	369	488	-119	-24.39
81. Harrison	362	721	-359	-49.79
82. Jackson	357	563	-206	-46.15
83. Cuyahoga	315	665	-350	-52.63
84. Lawrence	313	723	-410	-56.71
85. Jefferson	297	587	-290	-49.40
86. Summit	286	759	-473	-62.32
87. Vinton	219	348	-129	-37.07
88. Hocking	190	518	-328	-63.32

TABLE 14.. PER CENT OF FARMS THAT ARE COMMERCIAL FARMS BY RANK OF
COUNTIES, 1959, 1954, and 1950

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
OHIO	60.6		69.7		67.4
1. Henry	87.2	6	90.5	1	91.1
2. Putnam	85.7	2	92.9	3	90.1
3. Hancock	84.6	4	91.2	4	89.6
4. Wyandot	82.0	18	86.2	14	86.3
5. Van Wert	81.6	7	90.0	2	90.9
6. Fayette	81.3	19	86.0	13	86.3
7. Hardin	81.1	1	93.0	5	88.9
8. Wood	79.4	3	92.1	12	86.4
9. Mercer	78.7	9	89.8	6	88.7
10. Sandusky	78.7	17	86.5	21	83.9
11. Pickaway	77.9	10	89.8	18	85.1
12. Madison	77.7	26	82.7	7	88.5
13. Seneca	76.6	11	89.4	9	87.1
14. Fulton	76.5	14	87.5	11	86.7
15. Holmes	75.4	21	84.5	25	81.5
16. Shelby	75.0	12	88.3	16	85.3
17. Clinton	74.3	15	87.4	24	81.7
18. Auglaize	72.7	5	91.0	17	85.0
19. Marion	72.1	30	81.4	19	84.8
20. Erie	71.9	34	79.5	45	69.0
21. Greene	71.2	35	78.0	36	75.6
22. Williams	70.6	16	87.0	10	87.1
23. Huron	70.2	29	81.5	34	76.2
24. Crawford	69.6	13	87.5	23	82.9
25. Allen	69.6	28	81.8	37	74.8
26. Highland	69.4	27	82.4	27	80.7
27. Wayne	69.4	32	80.9	28	79.8
28. Clark	69.2	44	72.3	42	71.3
29. Darke	69.1	20	84.7	20	84.0
30. Champaign	68.9	38	75.5	30	79.1
31. Ottawa	68.3	46	71.1	32	77.6
32. Delaware	68.3	31	81.2	40	73.5
33. Paulding	67.7	25	83.1	8	88.0
34. Defiance	66.7	8	89.9	15	85.8
35. Logan	66.0	33	79.9	31	78.5
36. Lucas	65.4	57	59.1	57	57.2
37. Preble	65.3	37	77.8	29	79.2
38. Franklin	65.3	40	74.5	51	64.3
39. Fairfield	65.0	42	73.7	43	70.7
40. Union	64.3	23	84.0	22	83.6
41. Butler	63.8	52	64.6	46	67.9
42. Miami	62.6	22	84.2	33	76.4
43. Hamilton	62.1	79	42.7	77	46.3
44. Adams	60.3	24	83.2	35	75.7

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
45. Knox	60.1	39	75.0	39	74.6
46. Brown	59.6	41	74.2	26	80.8
47. Ashland	59.5	50	69.4	41	72.6
48. Stark	58.7	54	61.1	66	53.9
49. Warren	58.5	48	70.4	44	69.2
50. Ross	57.7	61	57.6	58	56.8
51. Cuyahoga	54.7	85	37.1	81	41.9
52. Medina	54.1	51	65.3	50	65.8
53. Coshocton	53.6	45	71.7	48	66.9
54. Morrow	53.5	36	77.9	38	74.6
55. Lorain	51.7	58	59.0	55	60.0
56. Licking	51.2	49	69.7	47	67.7
57. Montgomery	50.9	47	70.5	54	60.8
58. Richland	48.7	43	72.9	52	62.5
59. Belmont	48.4	59	58.7	72	51.9
60. Monroe	47.9	53	61.7	65	54.0
61. Pike	47.6	83	41.1	76	47.4
62. Tuscarawas	47.3	67	54.5	61	55.7
63. Mahoning	47.1	63	56.5	67	53.3
64. Lake	47.1	80	41.7	83	41.4
65. Geauga	46.7	65	55.8	71	52.2
66. Portage	46.2	72	52.3	73	51.6
67. Ashtabula	46.2	77	50.2	74	50.5
68. Columbiana	45.7	66	55.2	64	54.6
69. Perry	45.3	68	54.4	70	52.3
70. Carroll	44.4	56	59.5	56	59.7
71. Clermont	43.1	64	56.3	69	52.4
72. Trumbull	52.4	75	50.8	78	44.7
73. Harrison	41.9	70	53.2	62	55.4
74. Morgan	41.3	60	58.3	53	61.0
75. Muskingum	41.3	62	57.3	60	55.9
76. Athens	40.7	84	38.0	79	44.0
77. Guernsey	40.5	76	50.7	59	56.4
78. Summit	40.5	87	33.3	88	30.7
79. Noble	39.5	55	59.8	49	66.4
80. Gallia	37.9	71	52.7	63	55.0
81. Washington	37.9	69	54.4	68	52.6
82. Meigs	37.0	74	50.9	75	49.7
83. Scioto	36.6	73	51.6	85	34.6
84. Vinton	35.3	88	27.7	87	32.9
85. Jackson	34.3	78	45.3	80	44.0
86. Jefferson	34.1	82	41.1	84	40.1
87. Lawrence	28.7	86	34.6	86	33.5
88. Hocking	26.3	81	41.7	82	41.9

TABLE 15. PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS WORKING OFF THEIR FARMS, RANKED BY COUNTY, 1959, 1954, AND 1950

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
OHIO	51.2		51.5		44.5
1. Portage	64.3	3	59.2	9	57.7
2. Hocking	63.8	12	62.6	3	60.5
3. Carroll	62.9	34	54.9	29	49.0
4. Trumbull	61.1	6	66.3	2	62.6
5. Columbiana	62.1	35	54.8	16	54.1
6. Morgan	61.5	21	59.0	37	46.2
7. Vinton	61.5	5	66.8	6	57.8
8. Muskingum	61.0	7	66.0	26	50.1
9. Perry	60.1	47	49.8	25	50.8
10. Washington	60.0	27	56.3	31	47.5
11. Harrison	59.8	56	48.8	23	52.0
12. Scioto	59.8	28	56.1	10	57.6
13. Morrow	59.6	31	55.2	47	43.5
14. Lawrence	59.5	2	59.9	12	55.7
15. Richland	59.1	37	53.7	22	52.3
16. Jefferson	58.9	26	56.3	5	58.8
17. Athens	58.7	42	50.5	17	53.3
18. Monroe	58.6	15	61.7	34	46.5
19. Montgomery	58.6	25	56.5	18	52.8
20. Clermont	58.4	22	57.3	20	52.7
21. Guernsey	58.0	46	49.7	39	45.8
22. Tuscarawas	58.0	4	67.2	14	54.7
23. Mahoning	57.6	10	63.2	8	57.8
24. Meigs	57.0	20	58.9	30	48.7
25. Lake	56.8	8	64.6	7	57.7
26. Jackson	56.8	11	62.7	24	51.1
27. Miami	56.7	38	52.4	49	43.2
28. Summit	56.6	1	78.1	1	67.7
29. Stark	56.4	29	56.0	4	57.9
30. Ashtabula	55.9	17	60.1	15	54.5
31. Pike	55.8	23	57.0	32	47.2
32. Ashland	55.0	36	53.7	35	46.4
33. Coshocton	54.8	61	47.4	33	46.9
34. Gallia	54.7	60	47.7	52	41.6
35. Belmont	54.6	39	52.1	42	44.8
36. Knox	54.3	48	49.6	45	44.5
37. Geauga	54.2	9	63.3	13	55.2
38. Licking	53.5	53	49.1	38	45.8
39. Ottawa	53.0	58	48.5	43	44.7
40. Noble	52.5	16	61.5	54	41.7
41. Warren	52.5	40	51.7	41	45.0
42. Darke	51.9	62	47.5	62	37.7
43. Lorain	51.8	13	62.4	21	52.4
44. Fairfield	51.6	18	59.3	46	43.9
45. Delaware	51.5	67	45.2	55	41.2

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
46. Medina	51.3	33	55.0	28	48.2
47. Logan	50.7	49	49.7	59	39.2
48. Fulton	50.2	44	48.8	64	36.6
49. Preble	50.8	43	50.5	56	40.7
50. Williams	50.8	59	48.5	63	37.5
51. Huron	50.1	41	50.8	53	41.7
52. DeFiance	50.6	51	49.3	65	36.3
53. Butler	50.5	30	55.0	36	46.3
54. Lucas	50.5	14	62.1	19	52.7
55. Allen	50.3	45	49.8	50	42.3
56. Paulding	50.0	79	39.4	60	38.1
57. Shelby	48.8	65	46.2	57	36.0
58. Crawford	48.0	57	48.5	37	28.1
59. Sandusky	48.0	54	49.2	61	38.2
60. Wayne	47.7	52	49.4	57	40.5
61. Clark	47.5	24	57.0	48	43.5
62. Franklin	47.4	32	55.1	44	44.7
63. Henry	46.9	74	41.5	85	29.6
64. Mercer	46.2	78	39.1	71	35.1
65. Union	46.1	72	42.3	73	34.6
66. Champaign	45.9	68	44.0	58	39.3
67. Ross	45.4	50	49.4	40	45.7
68. Wood	45.0	75	40.9	74	34.5
69. Van Wert	45.0	84	35.3	81	32.0
70. Brown	45.0	69	43.5	83	31.1
71. Marion	44.7	73	42.1	72	34.8
72. Auglaize	44.5	71	42.8	69	35.6
73. Seneca	43.0	66	45.5	80	32.2
74. Greene	42.9	55	49.0	66	36.5
75. Erie	42.8	63	46.9	51	41.9
76. Hancock	42.7	77	39.6	77	33.1
77. Holmes	42.4	70	42.8	70	35.5
78. Hardin	42.1	83	37.2	82	31.6
79. Adams	42.0	81	37.8	76	33.5
80. Putnam	41.2	85	34.7	86	28.5
81. Wyandot	40.8	87	34.4	79	32.8
82. Clinton	40.4	80	38.3	68	35.8
83. Highland	40.1	76	39.9	75	33.9
84. Hamilton	39.2	64	46.7	27	49.4
85. Pickaway	38.3	86	34.6	78	33.0
86. Cuyahoga	37.5	19	59.0	11	55.8
87. Madison	36.2	82	37.7	84	31.1
88. Fayette	34.1	88	31.7	88	27.4

TABLE 16. PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS WORKING OFF THEIR FARMS 100
OR MORE DAYS BY RANK OF COUNTIES, 1959 & 54*

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954
OHIO	37.96		37.1
1. Trumbull	56.04	4	57.8
2. Portage	55.57	2	60.4
3. Carroll	51.82	23	45.9
4. Jefferson	50.86	21	46.9
5. Hocking	50.76	18	47.5
6. Summit	50.64	1	72.2
7. Lawrence	50.64	5	56.3
8. Lake	50.06	3	58.4
9. Columbiana	50.00	20	47.0
10. Perry	50.00	38	39.0
11. Richland	49.75	28	42.8
12. Clermont	49.63	17	47.4
13. Vinton	49.35	12	49.3
14. Mahoning	48.64	8	53.4
15. Muskingum	48.38	13	49.0
16. Montgomery	48.29	26	43.6
17. Tuscarawas	48.09	6	53.8
18. Morgan	47.30	34	40.5
19. Stark	47.04	19	47.1
20. Scioto	46.99	29	42.1
21. Morrow	46.96	36	40.0
22. Ashtabula	46.62	14	48.3
23. Washington	46.46	32	41.2
24. Harrison	45.65	51	34.5
25. Guernsey	45.44	49	35.2
26. Jackson	44.19	16	47.7
27. Athens	43.82	41	38.4
28. Pike	43.20	22	46.3
29. Warren	43.19	33	41.0
30. Coshocton	42.86	53	33.7
31. Licking	42.83	42	37.8
32. Lucas	42.57	10	51.6
33. Ashland	42.36	40	38.3
34. Lorain	42.35	9	53.1
35. Belmont	42.28	44	37.4
36. Meigs	42.28	31	41.5
37. Geauga	42.21	11	50.2
38. Medina	41.98	15	47.8
39. Butler	41.15	25	43.8
40. Miami	40.71	47	35.7
41. Knox	40.70	45	37.2
42. Gallia	40.53	48	35.3
43. Preble	39.21	50	34.5
44. Noble	39.17	27	43.2
45. Ottawa	38.50	43	37.7

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954
46. Monroe	38.25	55	33.4
47. Delaware	37.75	57	32.3
48. Allen	36.64	54	33.4
49. Darke	36.49	65	27.9
50. Fairfield	36.36	37	39.6
51. Huron	36.35	39	38.7
52. Defiance	36.25	59	30.7
53. Logan	36.07	56	32.3
54. Franklin	35.72	24	43.9
55. Ross	35.44	46	36.8
56. Williams	34.93	63	28.8
57. Clark	34.58	35	40.2
58. Sandusky	34.37	58	31.0
59. Cuyahoga	34.20	7	53.7
60. Crawford	34.08	64	28.4
61. Paulding	33.97	76	24.3
62. Hamilton	33.94	30	41.7
63. Wayne	33.41	60	30.7
64. Fulton	33.09	61	29.5
65. Union	32.93	73	25.9
66. Shelby	32.67	67	27.8
67. Champaign	31.72	66	27.9
68. Marion	31.43	70	26.5
69. Greene	30.80	62	29.1
70. Erie	30.65	52	34.2
71. Wood	30.08	74	25.2
72. Seneca	29.98	68	27.5
73. Auglaize	29.50	75	25.0
74. Brown	28.92	72	26.0
75. Mercer	28.30	78	23.4
76. Holmes	25.79	69	26.9
77. Van Wert	25.75	88	14.2
78. Henry	25.42	79	23.2
79. Clinton	25.58	77	23.8
80. Wyandot	24.88	82	19.9
81. Highland	24.65	71	26.2
82. Hancock	24.47	80	22.9
83. Hardin	24.47	85	17.5
84. Adams	24.22	84	17.8
85. Putnam	22.84	83	18.1
86. Pickaway	22.21	81	20.9
87. Madison	21.81	87	16.5
88. Fayette	19.14	86	17.5

*For 1940 and 1950 data see Table 45, Andrews & Snow Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Mimeo AD 248.

TABLE 17. PER CENT OF FARM OPERATORS WITH OTHER INCOME OF FAMILY
EXCEEDING VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, RANKED BY
COUNTY, 1959 AND 1949

	Percent 1959	Rank 1949	Percent 1949		Percent 1959	Rank 1949	Percent 1949
OHIO	42.6		32.9				
1. Hocking	69.6	3	57.6	45. Ashland	41.7	42	33.3
2. Scioto	67.2	5	55.4	46. Fairfield	40.9	40	33.5
3. Jefferson	66.2	6	54.7	47. Miami	40.4	47	29.5
4. Vinton	65.6	7	54.3	48. Cuyahoga	40.1	11	49.2
5. Portage	65.0	10	50.7	49. Franklin	40.0	44	32.4
6. Trumbull	64.2	4	56.7	50. Delaware	39.1	46	30.6
7. Perry	63.2	12	48.7	51. Clark	38.8	51	28.8
8. Pike	61.9	13	47.9	52. Logan	38.7	60	23.4
9. Washington	61.5	26	42.5	53. Preble	38.4	56	27.0
10. Carroll	61.3	36	38.0	54. Huron	38.2	53	28.6
11. Gallia	60.9	34	38.6	55. Allen	38.0	52	28.8
12. Clermont	60.7	15	45.8	56. Hamilton	37.1	14	46.5
13. Lawrence	60.3	1	65.3	57. Union	36.8	71	18.7
14. Muskingum	60.0	29	40.9	58. Darke	36.1	62	21.8
15. Athens	59.5	8	50.8	59. Williams	35.6	72	18.6
16. Meigs	59.0	21	43.5	60. Brown	35.4	68	19.3
17. Guernsey	58.9	32	40.0	61. Defiance	34.9	75	18.0
18. Lake	58.1	9	50.8	62. Adams	34.5	59	24.1
19. Summit	57.9	2	62.0	63. Crawford	34.0	65	20.4
20. Columbiana	57.7	27	41.8	64. Champaign	33.7	58	24.6
21. Morgan	57.5	37	37.7	65. Greene	33.7	57	26.4
22. Harrison	56.8	23	42.9	66. Wayne	33.5	61	22.5
23. Noble	56.0	48	29.1	67. Shelby	33.1	73	18.5
24. Mahoning	55.4	18	44.7	68. Auglaize	32.4	63	21.7
25. Ashtabula	54.8	16	45.8	69. Highland	32.1	67	20.3
26. Stark	54.1	28	41.3	70. Sandusky	31.9	66	20.4
27. Richland	52.9	38	36.7	71. Fulton	31.5	74	18.3
28. Montgomery	52.6	30	40.9	72. Marion	31.4	79	16.7
29. Belmont	52.5	20	44.4	73. Paulding	30.7	76	18.0
30. Morrow	52.4	50	28.8	74. Erie	30.3	49	28.9
31. Monroe	51.6	24	42.6	75. Seneca	29.3	69	19.1
32. Tuscarawas	51.5	25	42.6	76. Wood	28.7	70	19.0
33. Jackson	51.0	17	45.0	77. Mercer	28.5	77	17.6
34. Coshocton	50.4	45	32.0	78. Holmes	27.9	78	17.6
35. Lorain	49.3	33	38.9	79. Pickaway	25.7	80	16.5
36. Medina	48.7	35	38.4	80. Clinton	25.3	64	20.9
37. Geauga	48.0	19	44.5	81. Madison	24.1	83	15.3
38. Licking	45.2	43	33.1	82. Hardin	23.7	84	14.3
39. Butler	45.1	39	34.9	83. Wyandot	22.8	81	15.5
40. Ross	44.8	31	40.3	84. Fayette	21.8	88	10.9
41. Warren	43.7	41	33.4	85. Henry	21.7	87	11.2
42. Knox	43.4	54	28.1	86. Van Wert	21.7	85	13.6
43. Lucas	42.3	22	43.1	87. Hancock	21.3	82	15.5
44. Ottawa	41.7	55	27.7	88. Putnam	19.4	86	12.3

TABLE 18. AVERAGE AGE OF ALL FARM OPERATORS REPORTING, RANKED
BY COUNTY, 1959 AND 1954, AND 1940

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1940	Percent 1940
OHIO	50.9		50.6		50.8
1. Summit	55.8	5	52.7	69	49.4
2. Hamilton	55.6	2	54.1	13	52.6
3. Cuyahoga	55.0	1	54.2	20	52.2
4. Noble	53.9	3	53.1	9	52.9
5. Vinton	53.6	26	51.6	22	52.1
6. Jackson	53.5	4	53.1	6	53.2
7. Jefferson	53.5	7	52.4	23	52.0
8. Belmont	53.4	8	52.4	10	52.8
9. Mahoning	53.4	17	52.0	30	51.6
10. Lake	53.3	15	52.1	31	51.5
11. Washington	53.3	14	52.3	3	53.4
12. Hocking	53.2	9	52.4	25	51.8
13. Athens	53.0	16	52.1	11	52.7
14. Monroe	52.0	10	52.4	14	52.6
15. Clermont	52.8	29	51.4	35	51.4
16. Adams	52.7	30	51.4	64	49.7
17. Guernsey	52.7	11	52.4	4	53.4
18. Muskingum	52.6	12	52.4	7	53.1
19. Gallia	52.5	18	52.0	21	52.2
20. Lawrence	52.5	44	50.8	36	51.4
21. Morgan	52.5	13	52.4	5	53.4
22. Scioto	52.5	19	51.9	61	50.1
23. Highland	52.4	38	51.1	47	50.7
24. Meigs	52.4	27	51.6	8	53.1
25. Pike	52.4	6	52.5	32	51.5
26. Fairfield	52.3	28	51.5	37	51.4
27. Licking	52.3	31	51.4	18	52.3
28. Franklin	52.2	20	51.9	2	54.5
29. Harrison	52.2	21	51.9	15	52.6
30. Perry	52.2	23	51.7	17	52.4
31. Lorain	52.0	40	51.0	38	51.4
32. Medina	52.0	32	51.3	27	51.7
33. Montgomery	52.0	22	51.9	52	50.5
34. Portage	51.9	48	50.6	33	51.5
35. Ashtabula	51.8	41	50.9	19	52.3
36. Ross	51.8	33	51.3	39	51.3
37. Trumbull	51.8	24	51.7	34	51.5
38. Coshocton	51.7	36	51.2	16	52.6
39. Lucas	51.7	51	50.5	56	50.4
40. Brown	51.5	42	50.9	43	50.8
41. Columbiana	51.4	43	50.9	24	52.0
42. Stark	51.4	34	51.3	28	51.7
43. Carroll	51.3	25	51.7	12	52.7
44. Butler	51.2	54	50.4	65	49.7

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1940	Percent 1940
45. Richland	51.2	55	50.4	57	50.3
46. Tuscarawas	51.2	56	50.3	29	51.7
47. Ashland	51.1	58	50.2	40	51.3
48. Delaware	51.1	39	51.1	41	51.3
49. Knox	51.1	49	50.6	44	50.8
50. Warren	51.1	52	50.5	48	50.7
51. Pickaway	51.0	45	50.7	45	50.8
52. Clark	50.9	50	50.6	42	51.2
53. Erie	50.8	37	51.2	26	51.8
54. Geauga	50.7	59	50.2	53	50.5
55. Ottawa	50.6	35	51.3	49	50.7
56. Fayette	50.5	46	50.7	54	50.5
57. Greene	50.5	62	49.8	55	50.5
58. Allen	50.4	60	50.0	70	49.3
59. Marion	50.3	71	49.3	51	50.6
60. Morrow	50.3	53	50.5	62	50.0
61. Clinton	50.2	76	49.1	1	55.6
62. Wood	50.2	63	49.8	75	48.9
63. Logan	50.1	64	49.8	46	50.8
64. Crawford	50.0	69	49.4	60	50.2
65. Union	49.9	61	49.9	58	50.3
66. Van Wert	49.9	73	49.2	80	48.6
67. Hardin	49.8	77	49.0	79	48.8
68. Miami	49.8	70	49.4	63	49.9
69. Hancock	49.7	65	49.7	76	48.9
70. Champaign	49.5	66	49.0	66	49.7
71. Wyandot	49.5	74	49.5	72	49.2
72. Defiance	49.4	81	49.5	81	48.5
73. Huron	49.4	47	50.1	50	50.7
74. Paulding	49.3	85	48.7	85	47.9
75. Shelby	49.3	79	48.9	77	48.9
76. Williams	49.3	84	49.0	84	48.1
77. Auglaize	49.2	57	49.1	59	50.3
78. Preble	49.2	68	49.1	68	49.5
79. Darke	49.1	82	49.2	82	48.5
80. Sandusky	49.1	72	49.4	71	49.3
81. Wayne	49.0	67	48.9	67	49.6
82. Madison	48.6	75	48.6	73	49.2
83. Mercer	48.3	78	49.0	74	49.0
84. Putnam	48.2	87	49.2	87	47.0
85. Seneca	48.2	80	47.9	78	48.9
86. Henry	48.0	88	47.8	88	47.0
87. Fulton	47.2	86	47.6	86	47.7
88. Holmes	47.1	83	46.8	83	48.5

TABLE 19. FARM OPERATORS 65 OR MORE YEARS OF AGE, RANKED BY COUNTY,
1959 AND 1954

	Percent 1959	Number 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Number 1954
OHIO	18.6	26,110		18.4	32,514
1. Hamilton	26.2	216	5	22.5	333
2. Noble	26.2	308	1	23.8	347
3. Summit	25.9	183	37	19.2	406
4. Vinton	25.5	158	20	20.6	203
5. Cuyahoga	25.3	146	9	22.1	253
6. Jefferson	24.5	213	13	21.4	272
7. Guernsey	24.1	392	3	23.2	471
8. Washington	24.1	448	15	20.9	538
9. Hocking	23.4	169	8	22.2	242
10. Belmont	23.2	384	6	22.5	449
11. Adams	23.0	471	33	19.4	446
12. Muskingum	22.9	438	10	22.1	572
13. Licking	22.7	553	28	19.8	521
14. Perry	22.7	259	11	21.7	301
15. Fairfield	22.6	473	25	20.0	504
16. Mahoning	22.6	300	17	20.7	402
17. Morgan	22.3	252	2	23.4	344
18. Jackson	22.2	231	4	22.8	326
19. Highland	22.1	479	35	19.3	494
20. Monroe	22.0	276	12	21.6	369
21. Lorain	21.7	418	40	18.7	494
22. Ashtabula	21.4	492	30	19.7	666
23. Lake	21.2	166	29	19.8	243
24. Athens	21.2	252	14	21.2	368
25. Pike	21.1	194	7	22.4	293
26. Medina	21.0	353	41	18.7	440
27. Clermont	20.7	390	45	18.5	461
28. Lawrence	20.7	226	55	17.5	329
29. Meigs	20.6	268	23	20.1	354
30. Gallia	20.5	374	18	20.7	457
31. Ross	20.3	330	46	18.5	402
32. Coshocton	20.3	322	34	19.4	346
33. Ashland	20.1	337	42	18.7	383
34. Trumbull	20.1	386	19	20.7	607
35. Portage	20.1	355	59	17.4	463
36. Carroll	19.9	267	43	18.6	289
37. Franklin	19.8	274	21	20.3	416
38. Lucas	19.7	224	62	16.9	309
39. Stark	19.3	441	31	19.6	630
40. Knox	19.3	353	26	20.0	420
41. Columbiana	19.2	393	38	19.0	551
42. Ottawa	19.0	206	16	20.8	290
43. Harrison	19.0	164	27	19.9	194
44. Delaware	19.0	328	39	18.9	386
45. Scioto	18.9	227	47	18.5	245

	Percent 1959	Number 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Number 1954
46. Geauga	18.8	191	56	17.5	294
47. Pickaway	18.8	256	32	19.5	309
48. Montgomery	18.7	373	22	20.2	522
49. Brown	18.5	460	44	18.6	526
50. Richland	18.5	327	65	16.6	398
51. Erie	18.4	153	24	20.1	231
52. Tuscarawas	18.3	316	52	17.9	420
53. Fayette	18.1	193	36	19.3	265
54. Union	17.9	294	48	18.4	326
55. Clark	17.8	233	57	17.5	301
56. Crawford	17.8	277	50	18.1	316
57. Greene	17.7	250	51	18.0	321
58. Morrow	17.5	319	49	18.2	379
59. Marion	17.4	223	58	17.5	248
60. Butler	17.2	288	74	16.0	373
61. Clinton	17.2	251	75	16.0	255
62. Warren	17.1	252	63	16.7	327
63. Logan	16.8	285	53	17.8	366
64. Allen	16.8	294	64	16.7	351
65. Darke	16.3	560	60	17.4	677
66. Wayne	16.3	432	73	16.1	496
67. Wood	16.1	376	66	16.6	459
68. Champaign	16.0	245	71	16.3	305
69. Defiance	16.0	254	67	16.6	295
70. Wyandot	16.0	202	61	17.0	255
71. Hardin	15.9	261	72	16.2	305
72. Van Wert	15.9	249	69	16.5	297
73. Hancock	15.5	332	70	16.5	385
74. Miami	15.4	299	68	16.6	373
75. Shelby	15.4	254	83	14.6	281
76. Huron	15.4	270	54	17.6	355
77. Auglaize	15.3	282	77	15.8	311
78. Madison	15.3	170	84	14.5	181
79. Williams	15.2	276	78	15.6	306
80. Preble	15.0	295	82	15.3	338
81. Seneca	14.8	314	85	14.3	328
82. Paulding	14.7	178	80	15.5	210
83. Sandusky	14.7	266	81	15.5	302
84. Holmes	13.4	258	87	12.7	267
85. Putnam	13.3	287	76	16.0	380
86. Mercer	12.9	281	79	15.6	372
87. Henry	11.7	211	88	12.5	259
88. Fulton	11.6	244	86	13.6	320

TABLE 20. PER CENT OF FARM TENANTS RANKED BY COUNTY, 1959, 1954*

	1959	1954		1959	1954
	Per Cent	Per Cent		Per Cent	Per Cent
OHIO	15.9	16.4		15.9	16.4
1. Madison	37.3	37.6	45. Adams	15.0	17.0
2. Fayette	36.8	38.0	46. Huron	13.5	14.4
3. Henry	33.2	36.2	47. Erie	13.1	15.8
4. Pickaway	33.1	36.9	48. Knox	11.7	13.9
5. Greene	31.0	30.7	49. Perry	10.6	10.9
6. Wood	28.6	29.6	50. Morrow	10.4	11.2
7. Seneca	27.9	32.4	51. Pike	10.4	9.5
8. Champaign	27.0	29.6	52. Richland	10.1	10.7
9. Miami	27.0	29.6	53. Hamilton	9.9	11.0
10. Clinton	26.8	31.7	54. Noble	9.8	9.5
11. Putnam	26.6	26.9	55. Clermont	9.5	9.6
12. Wyandot	26.5	25.8	56. Harrison	9.3	8.7
13. Van Wert	26.3	28.9	57. Geauga	9.2	8.7
14. Hancock	25.9	28.3	58. Gallia	9.1	8.7
15. Sandusky	25.6	26.5	59. Licking	9.1	13.3
16. Darke	25.0	26.8	60. Ashland	8.9	11.6
17. Hardin	24.4	27.9	61. Muskingum	8.4	9.1
18. Defiance	23.0	22.1	62. Stark	8.2	7.2
19. Fulton	22.9	20.0	63. Hocking	8.0	10.5
20. Paulding	22.8	27.3	64. Lorain	7.9	9.0
21. Preble	21.9	24.6	65. Medina	7.8	8.6
22. Shelby	21.8	23.9	66. Belmont	7.6	8.7
23. Logan	20.8	22.0	67. Scioto	7.2	7.1
24. Clark	20.7	21.9	68. Tuscarawas	6.8	9.2
25. Ross	20.6	18.8	69. Meigs	6.6	7.1
26. Williams	20.6	25.8	70. Coshoccon	6.6	9.0
27. Auglaize	20.4	22.8	71. Lawrence	6.5	8.9
28. Marion	20.3	23.9	72. Morgan	6.3	9.9
29. Mercer	19.7	19.9	73. Guernsey	6.1	7.1
30. Franklin	19.2	16.9	74. Summit	5.7	5.9
31. Allen	18.7	21.2	75. Portage	5.5	5.5
32. Butler	18.7	19.8	76. Monroe	5.3	7.8
33. Brown	18.6	15.6	77. Washington	5.3	7.3
34. Montgomery	17.7	15.9	78. Trumbull	5.2	4.5
35. Highland	17.3	22.4	79. Jefferson	5.1	5.8
36. Ottawa	16.8	17.3	80. Mahoning	5.1	6.2
37. Crawford	16.7	20.4	81. Lake	4.9	5.2
38. Union	16.7	20.0	82. Jackson	4.7	5.1
39. Lucas	16.5	13.2	83. Vinton	4.5	6.3
40. Warren	16.3	17.6	84. Athens	4.5	8.4
41. Wayne	16.1	18.3	85. Carroll	4.4	5.2
42. Holmes	16.0	15.7	86. Columbiana	4.1	5.9
43. Fairfield	15.7	17.1	87. Cuyahoga	4.0	4.4
44. Delaware	15.1	13.3	88. Ashtabula	3.7	3.9

*For 1940 and 1950 see Table 44 in Andrews and Snow, op. cit.

TABLE 21. PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS WHO ARE FULL OWNERS, 1959, 1954 AND 1950

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
OHIO	63.6		66.3		67.7
1. Jackson	83.0	4	82.2	9	81.9
2. Cuyahoga	82.8	1	86.0	8	82.4
3. Vinton	82.7	8	81.3	7	82.7
4. Carroll	82.3	2	83.8	3	83.6
5. Jefferson	82.2	3	83.4	11	80.9
6. Athens	80.6	22	76.5	26	76.9
7. Guernsey	80.3	11	79.9	5	82.9
8. Lawrence	80.2	14	78.8	14	80.5
9. Ashtabula	79.5	10	80.3	2	83.7
10. Columbiana	79.1	12	79.3	4	83.6
11. Trumbull	79.1	6	81.7	1	84.8
12. Monroe	78.8	40	70.3	25	77.1
13. Summit	78.2	5	82.2	6	82.8
14. Hocking	77.5	13	79.2	31	74.5
15. Washington	77.3	19	76.9	22	78.1
16. Lake	77.1	7	81.5	10	81.8
17. Tuscarawas	76.6	17	77.3	12	80.9
18. Mahoning	76.5	29	74.3	15	79.9
19. Hamilton	76.2	16	77.4	16	79.1
20. Portage	75.8	18	77.1	17	78.9
21. Morgan	75.8	37	70.8	29	75.8
22. Clermont	75.6	20	76.8	27	76.3
23. Belmont	75.5	23	76.3	18	78.9
24. Neigs	74.6	26	75.4	19	78.7
25. Coshocton	74.3	25	75.7	24	77.3
26. Scioto	74.0	15	78.8	20	78.5
27. Perry	72.4	28	74.8	34	74.1
28. Richland	72.1	30	73.4	35	73.8
29. Muskingum	72.0	21	76.6	21	78.2
30. Gallia	71.9	27	75.0	13	80.8
31. Pike	71.8	9	80.7	28	76.2
32. Holmes	71.8	32	71.5	33	74.3
33. Medina	71.6	34	71.3	32	74.4
34. Morrow	70.9	38	70.6	42	70.1
35. Harrison	70.7	39	70.6	37	73.0
36. Ashland	70.5	35	70.9	38	73.0
37. Licking	70.5	44	68.7	41	70.8
38. Lorain	70.3	41	70.2	36	73.5
39. Stark	70.1	24	76.3	23	77.5
40. Geauga	68.8	33	71.5	39	71.6
41. Warren	68.6	45	68.7	43	69.7
42. Knox	68.6	46	67.3	40	71.3
43. Noble	67.8	31	72.0	30	75.4
44. Highland	66.4	50	65.2	53	64.6
45. Montgomery	65.5	43	69.6	45	69.0

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
46. Wayne	65.3	51	64.3	46	68.9
47. Butler	65.2	52	64.3	50	66.4
48. Fairfield	65.1	47	67.7	44	69.1
49. Adams	64.9	48	67.1	54	64.4
50. Brown	63.7	42	69.8	51	65.6
51. Ross	62.8	36	70.9	55	64.4
52. Preble	61.8	57	61.2	58	62.1
53. Huron	61.5	53	63.9	49	66.7
54. Delaware	60.7	49	66.5	47	68.5
55. Union	60.4	61	59.8	57	63.5
56. Logan	58.9	56	61.6	64	58.7
57. Crawford	58.4	60	59.9	62	59.3
58. Clinton	57.9	75	52.6	71	55.9
59. Clark	56.5	59	60.6	56	63.7
60. Mercer	56.4	58	60.7	60	60.5
61. Erie	56.3	62	58.8	59	62.0
62. Auglaize	55.4	65	57.5	65	57.8
63. Shelby	55.4	68	56.7	63	58.9
64. Darke	55.3	63	57.8	68	57.3
65. Allen	55.2	66	57.3	61	60.5
66. Williams	55.1	73	53.4	72	54.5
67. Franklin	53.4	55	62.2	52	65.3
68. Champaign	53.4	70	56.0	66	57.4
69. Miami	53.0	64	57.7	69	57.0
70. Hardin	52.5	77	51.7	81	50.0
71. Ottawa	51.8	67	57.3	70	56.6
72. Marion	51.7	72	53.6	74	53.3
73. Greene	51.4	71	55.5	67	57.4
74. Lucas	51.1	54	63.6	48	67.2
75. Fulton	50.8	69	56.4	73	53.6
76. Seneca	49.9	80	50.1	78	50.7
77. Defiance	48.3	74	53.2	77	51.1
78. Hancock	47.9	78	51.3	80	50.2
79. Sandusky	47.6	76	51.9	75	52.0
80. Wyandot	47.3	79	51.0	79	50.6
81. Pickaway	47.3	83	47.0	82	49.7
82. Fayette	45.8	81	49.4	83	47.7
83. Putnam	44.9	82	48.4	76	51.6
84. Paulding	42.1	87	40.2	88	40.7
85. Van Wert	41.2	84	44.7	84	46.4
86. Wood	40.7	86	43.0	86	44.5
87. Madison	40.4	85	43.1	85	45.4
88. Henry	38.2	88	39.1	87	42.1

TABLE 22. PER CENT OF FARM OPERATORS WHO ARE PART OWNERS,
1954, AND 1950, RANKED BY COUNTY

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
OHIO	20.2		16.9		14.1
1. Paulding	35.1	1	32.2	1	28.4
2. Van Wert	32.4	3	26.2	2	23.7
3. Lucas	31.6	10	22.8	11	19.3
4. Ottawa	30.9	4	25.0	4	23.6
5. Wood	30.5	2	27.1	3	23.7
6. Erie	30.0	5	24.9	9	21.7
7. Putnam	28.5	6	24.6	10	20.8
8. Henry	28.4	7	24.6	7	22.0
9. Defiance	28.4	8	24.5	5	23.6
10. Marion	27.4	12	21.7	6	22.2
11. Sandusky	26.4	13	21.4	13	19.2
12. Hancock	26.1	17	20.4	15	18.8
13. Franklin	26.0	21	20.1	18	17.5
14. Wyandot	26.0	9	23.1	8	22.0
15. Fulton	25.9	23	19.5	23	16.7
16. Allen	25.9	15	21.3	19	17.5
17. Huron	24.8	14	21.4	16	18.2
18. Crawford	24.6	27	19.3	17	17.9
19. Williams	24.2	16	20.7	12	19.3
20. Auglaize	24.0	22	19.6	22	17.2
21. Delaware	23.6	24	19.5	28	15.7
22. Mercer	23.4	29	19.1	21	17.3
23. Hardin	22.9	18	20.2	14	19.2
24. Shelby	22.6	30	19.1	27	15.8
25. Noble	22.3	33	18.5	44	12.9
26. Union	22.2	25	19.5	31	15.4
27. Seneca	22.0	38	17.2	26	15.9
28. Clark	21.6	43	16.6	46	12.6
29. Stark	21.3	45	16.1	54	12.2
30. Lorain	21.0	19	20.2	20	17.5
31. Geauga	20.6	31	19.1	24	16.7
32. Ashland	20.3	40	17.1	50	12.4
33. Licking	20.0	36	17.5	39	13.5
34. Adams	20.0	47	15.8	40	13.3
35. Logan	20.0	46	16.1	32	15.2
36. Harrison	19.9	20	20.2	30	15.5
37. Madison	19.8	37	17.5	33	15.1
38. Miami	19.8	74	12.5	58	11.9
39. Darke	19.5	52	15.3	42	13.1
40. Knox	19.5	34	18.1	34	14.6
41. Medina	19.5	26	19.5	29	15.6
42. Champaign	19.1	64	13.8	47	12.5
43. Muskingum	19.1	62	14.1	61	11.5
44. Fairfield	18.9	55	15.0	48	12.5
45. Coshocton	18.8	54	15.2	52	12.3

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
46. Gallia	18.7	44	16.2	68	10.9
47. Meigs	18.6	39	17.2	41	13.2
48. Pickaway	18.6	51	15.4	25	16.1
49. Morrow	18.5	35	17.9	36	14.3
50. Scioto	18.5	66	13.5	71	10.5
51. Portage	18.3	41	17.1	37	14.2
52. Wayne	18.1	42	16.9	53	12.3
53. Morgan	17.9	28	19.3	55	12.2
54. Pike	17.6	87	9.7	65	11.1
55. Mahoning	17.6	32	19.0	38	14.0
56. Brown	17.4	59	14.5	57	12.1
57. Richland	17.4	53	15.3	43	13.0
58. Washington	17.3	48	15.6	51	12.4
59. Fayette	17.2	79	11.9	35	14.6
60. Greene	17.2	70	13.0	49	12.5
61. Belmont	16.7	58	14.8	79	9.4
62. Perry	16.6	65	13.8	63	11.4
63. Ashtabula	16.6	49	15.5	72	10.5
64. Tuscarawas	16.5	69	13.1	78	9.8
65. Columbiana	16.5	60	14.3	76	9.9
66. Lake	16.5	75	12.3	66	11.0
67. Montgomery	16.3	61	14.2	56	12.2
68. Preble	16.0	63	14.0	67	11.0
69. Ross	16.0	86	9.9	62	11.5
70. Highland	16.0	77	12.2	60	11.7
71. Monroe	15.9	11	21.8	45	12.8
72. Summit	15.7	81	11.4	85	9.0
73. Butler	15.7	50	15.5	69	10.9
74. Trumbull	15.5	67	13.5	82	9.1
75. Clinton	14.9	56	15.0	64	11.3
76. Athens	14.6	57	14.9	70	10.6
77. Clermont	14.6	68	13.2	73	10.3
78. Warren	14.3	71	12.8	74	10.0
79. Hocking	14.2	82	10.4	59	11.9
80. Guernsey	13.5	72	12.7	87	8.1
81. Lawrence	13.1	78	12.2	75	10.0
82. Vinton	12.7	80	11.8	80	9.4
83. Carroll	12.5	85	10.3	86	8.5
84. Jefferson	12.2	83	10.4	83	9.1
85. Hamilton	12.1	84	10.4	88	7.7
86. Holmes	12.1	73	12.6	77	9.9
87. Jackson	11.8	76	12.3	81	9.2
88. Cuyahoga	10.1	88	7.9	84	9.1

TABLE 23. PER CENT OF FARM OPERATORS WHO ARE MANAGERS, 1959 AND 1950,
RANKED BY COUNTY

		1959 Number	1959 %	1950 Rank	1950 Number	1950 %
OHIO		557	0.40		722	0.36
1.	Cuyahoga	18	3.13	1	28	1.76
2.	Madison	28	2.51	3	22	1.64
3.	Hamilton	14	1.70	7	19	0.89
4.	Lake	12	1.53	4	14	1.19
5.	Geauga	14	1.38	6	19	0.99
6.	Franklin	19	1.37	5	30	1.14
7.	Clark	16	1.22	2	31	1.67
8.	Medina	20	1.19	13	15	0.57
9.	Pickaway	14	1.03	8	15	0.86
10.	Lorain	16	0.83	9	21	0.73
11.	Mahoning	11	0.83	24	10	0.43
12.	Carroll	11	0.82	51	4	0.24
13.	Warren	12	0.81	17	11	0.50
14.	Lucas	9	0.79	18	10	0.49
15.	Union	11	0.67	52	5	0.24
16.	Erie	5	0.60	20	6	0.47
17.	Delaware	10	0.58	30	9	0.38
18.	Jefferson	5	0.57	47	4	0.27
19.	Marion	7	0.55	39	5	0.33
20.	Champaign	8	0.52	11	12	0.60
21.	Muskingum	10	0.52	63	5	0.19
22.	Mercer	11	0.50	48	7	0.27
23.	Montgomery	10	0.50	22	15	0.46
24.	Ross	8	0.49	31	9	0.38
25.	Jackson	5	0.48	40	5	0.33
26.	Ottawa	5	0.46	16	8	0.52
27.	Butler	7	0.42	15	13	0.53
28.	Summit	3	0.42	19	12	0.49
29.	Clinton	6	0.41	49	5	0.27
30.	Wayne	11	0.41	23	15	0.46
31.	Portage	7	0.40	73	4	0.14
32.	Richland	7	0.40	27	10	0.39
33.	Sandusky	7	0.40	41	7	0.33
34.	Columbiana	8	0.39	50	8	0.26
35.	Stark	9	0.39	28	15	0.39
36.	Licking	9	0.37	10	23	0.67
37.	Greene	5	0.35	25	8	0.42
38.	Perry	4	0.35	32	6	0.38
39.	Athens	4	0.34	14	11	0.54
40.	Fairfield	7	0.33	35	10	0.36
41.	Fulton	7	0.33	87	1	0.04
42.	Crawford	5	0.32	59	4	0.21
43.	Highland	7	0.32	78	3	0.11
44.	Coshocton	5	0.31	44	6	0.29
45.	Trumbull	6	0.31	34	13	0.37

		1959 Number	1959 %	1950 Rank	1950 Number	1950 %
46.	Ashland	5	0.30	45	6	0.29
47.	Logan	5	0.30	54	5	0.23
48.	Fayette	3	0.28	12	8	0.59
49.	Hocking	2	0.28	68	2	0.16
50.	Glermont	5	0.27	43	9	0.30
51.	Gallia	5	0.27	86	2	0.08
52.	Defiance	4	0.25	69	3	0.16
53.	Preble	5	0.25	67	4	0.17
54.	Scioto	3	0.25	46	7	0.29
55.	Belmont	4	0.24	56	6	0.22
56.	Brown	6	0.24	81	3	0.10
57.	Wyandot	3	0.24	79	2	0.11
58.	Allen	4	0.23	29	10	0.39
59.	Ashtabula	5	0.22	36	14	0.36
60.	Miami	4	0.21	60	5	0.20
61.	Seneca	4	0.19	61	5	0.20
62.	Lawrence	2	0.18	64	4	0.19
63.	Shelby	3	0.18	42	7	0.32
64.	Darke	6	0.17	83	4	0.09
65.	Henry	3	0.17	57	5	0.22
66.	Huron	3	0.17	21	11	0.47
67.	Williams	3	0.17	74	3	0.14
68.	Wood	4	0.17	55	7	0.23
69.	Auglaize	3	0.16	26	9	0.41
70.	Knox	3	0.16	76	3	0.12
71.	Washington	3	0.16	53	7	0.24
72.	Adams	3	0.15	70	4	0.15
73.	Meigs	2	0.15	80	2	0.11
74.	Hancock	3	0.14	77	3	0.12
75.	Van Wert	2	0.13	82	2	0.10
76.	Guernsey	2	0.12	84	2	0.09
77.	Hardin	2	0.12	65	4	0.19
78.	Harrison	1	0.12	71	2	0.15
79.	Morrow	2	0.11	58	5	0.22
80.	Pike	1	0.11	37	5	0.35
81.	Holmes	2	0.10	33	8	0.38
82.	Monroe	1	0.08	85	2	0.09
83.	Noble	1	0.08	88	0	0.00
84.	Tuscarawas	1	0.06	62	5	0.20
85.	Putnam	1	0.05	72	4	0.15
86.	Morgan	0	0.00	38	6	0.34
87.	Paulding	0	0.00	75	2	0.13
88.	Vinton	0	0.00	66	2	0.19

TABLE 24. PER CENT OF FARM OPERATORS WHO RESIDE ON FARM OPERATED
RANKED BY COUNTY, 1959, 1954, and 1950.

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
OHIO	88.4		94.1		93.5
1. Greene	94.1	16	95.5	83	90.8
2. Holmes	94.0	13	95.6	24	94.4
3. Columbiana	93.7	11	95.7	41	93.6
4. Allen	92.9	28	94.8	9	95.1
5. Monroe	92.6	45	94.1	57	92.9
6. Lorain	92.4	46	94.1	23	94.5
7. Ashtabula	92.2	8	96.0	32	94.1
8. Auglaize	92.2	30	94.6	33	94.1
9. Franklin	91.9	86	91.3	86	90.5
10. Wayne	91.9	14	95.6	4	96.0
11. Mercer	91.8	55	93.5	51	93.1
12. Portage	91.4	1	97.2	5	95.7
13. Madison	91.4	63	93.1	81	91.1
14. Williams	91.3	64	93.1	10	95.0
15. Champaign	91.3	23	95.1	25	94.4
16. Logan	91.3	82	92.1	15	94.8
17. Trumbull	91.1	2	97.2	49	93.3
18. Clinton	91.0	9	96.0	18	94.7
19. Richland	91.0	74	92.5	20	94.6
20. Union	91.0	29	94.7	71	91.9
21. Gallia	91.0	31	94.5	2	96.2
22. Pike	90.6	56	93.4	12	94.9
23. Shelby	90.5	15	95.6	39	93.7
24. Noble	90.4	32	94.5	62	92.7
25. Darke	90.3	5	96.3	13	94.9
26. Lawrence	90.3	3	96.5	6	95.5
27. Butler	90.3	20	95.2	8	95.3
28. Brown	90.3	62	93.1	29	94.2
29. Washington	90.2	50	93.9	43	93.5
30. Highland	90.2	17	95.5	69	92.3
31. Licking	90.1	65	93.1	80	91.2
32. Jefferson	90.0	26	95.0	37	93.9
33. Belmont	89.9	49	94.0	45	93.4
34. Pickaway	89.9	77	92.3	78	91.3
35. Fairfield	89.7	85	91.6	59	92.8
36. Morrow	89.6	4	96.4	21	94.6
37. Knox	89.5	75	92.4	65	92.6
38. Ashland	89.4	34	94.4	11	95.0
39. Meigs	89.3	33	94.5	30	94.2
40. Carroll	89.3	6	96.1	26	94.3
41. Vinton	89.2	47	94.1	60	92.8
42. Perry	89.1	60	93.3	42	93.6
43. Henry	89.1	71	92.7	35	94.0
44. Ross	89.0	41	94.2	36	94.0

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
45. Hocking	88.9	53	93.8	27	94.3
46. Crawford	88.9	19	95.4	70	92.2
47. Stark	88.9	12	95.7	40	93.7
48. Preble	88.7	35	94.4	1	96.3
49. Muskingum	88.6	88	90.2	76	91.5
50. Scioto	88.6	43	94.2	16	94.8
51. Fayette	88.2	83	92.1	52	93.1
52. Mahoning	88.1	10	95.9	79	91.3
53. Coshocton	87.9	76	92.4	50	93.2
54. Fulton	87.7	44	94.2	46	93.4
55. Hancock	87.6	78	92.3	7	95.4
56. Guernsey	87.6	57	93.4	54	93.0
57. Clermont	87.5	79	92.2	31	94.2
58. Athens	87.4	54	93.6	53	93.1
59. Huron	86.9	42	94.2	67	92.4
60. Putnam	86.9	51	93.9	28	94.3
61. Medina	86.6	18	95.5	14	94.9
62. Geauga	86.6	7	96.1	3	96.1
63. Jackson	86.6	21	95.2	17	94.8
64. Adams	86.5	36	94.4	19	94.7
65. Clark	86.2	48	94.1	61	92.8
66. Erie	85.8	58	93.4	87	89.9
67. Defiance	85.7	38	94.3	74	91.7
68. Sandusky	85.5	69	92.8	47	93.4
69. Montgomery	85.4	70	92.8	48	93.4
70. Wyandot	84.9	72	92.6	82	91.0
71. Tuscarawas	84.9	67	93.0	34	94.1
72. Cuyahoga	84.7	27	95.0	55	93.0
73. Hardin	84.3	52	93.9	22	94.6
74. Morgan	84.3	66	93.1	75	91.6
75. Seneca	83.9	68	92.9	58	92.9
76. Marion	83.7	39	94.3	63	92.7
77. Van Wert	83.4	84	91.9	88	88.8
78. Miami	83.4	24	95.1	77	91.4
79. Ottawa	83.4	87	91.2	56	93.0
80. Paulding	83.1	73	92.6	64	92.7
81. Lake	82.8	40	94.3	44	93.5
82. Delaware	82.1	61	93.3	68	92.4
83. Hamilton	81.9	37	94.4	38	93.8
84. Wood	81.9	80	92.2	73	91.8
85. Lucas	80.3	81	92.2	66	92.6
86. Warren	79.5	22	95.2	85	90.7
87. Summit	79.1	25	95.1	84	90.8
88. Harrison	77.5	59	93.4	72	91.9

TABLE 25. DOLLARS SPENT BY FARMERS FOR GASOLINE AND OTHER PETROLEUM FUEL AND OIL, BY RANK OF COUNTIES, 1959 and 1954

		Dollars Spent 1959	Rank 1954	Dollars Spent 1954			Dollars Spent 1959	Rank 1954	Dollars Spent 1954
OHIO		50,349,549		47,228,293					
1.	Wood	1,294,585	1	1,353,080	46.	Ashland	592,015	50	521,215
2.	Darke	1,271,410	2	1,183,230	47.	Greene	571,131	38	631,171
3.	Putnam	1,137,530	3	1,024,720	48.	Medina	556,980	46	556,875
4.	Mercer	1,053,640	5	933,820	49.	Morrow	552,250	51	513,700
5.	Hancock	1,045,023	8	876,955	50.	Portage	545,620	54	478,865
6.	Seneca	1,034,180	6	918,805	51.	Ottawa	528,980	55	457,545
7.	Pickaway	991,159	9	875,577	52.	Lucas	528,171	52	507,890
8.	Henry	982,315	7	915,395	53.	Richland	518,808	42	603,580
9.	Wayne	976,931	4	936,515	54.	Brown	502,890	56	456,010
10.	Sandusky	957,991	13	784,200	55.	Warren	494,414	57	444,390
11.	Fulton	927,549	10	843,375	56.	Muskingum	470,067	60	413,342
12.	Madison	848,495	15	768,056	57.	Trumbull	467,628	53	488,258
13.	Fayette	847,233	26	678,833	58.	Erie	450,290	49	528,560
14.	Auglaize	832,530	17	743,280	59.	Coshocton	447,255	61	391,435
15.	Huron	812,046	12	792,398	60.	Tuscarawas	430,510	58	432,420
16.	Stark	784,443	36	641,430	61.	Mahoning	401,567	59	415,600
17.	Shelby	769,525	16	746,831	62.	Adams	387,118	63	358,420
18.	Clark	764,822	31	668,224	63.	Holmes	385,710	62	387,440
19.	Delaware	762,570	32	659,460	64.	Belmont	369,240	69	259,521
20.	Van Wert	759,007	19	705,340	65.	Washington	344,870	66	319,750
21.	Licking	752,365	11	821,620	66.	Clermont	344,440	64	324,455
22.	Highland	734,610	24	684,205	67.	Carroll	330,945	68	277,830
23.	Hardin	732,890	14	779,620	68.	Hamilton	278,431	72	223,935
24.	Fairfield	731,975	29	673,920	69.	Guernsey	277,897	71	242,060
25.	Wyandot	729,014	41	606,050	70.	Pike	255,254	76	207,235
26.	Williams	726,420	23	686,975	71.	Scioto	253,410	70	248,820
27.	Miami	725,850	20	699,510	72.	Geauga	244,475	65	321,055
28.	Union	716,370	30	668,825	73.	Perry	241,081	73	215,725
29.	Champaign	715,842	27	678,089	74.	Gallia	228,130	86	129,260
30.	Crawford	715,363	25	682,064	75.	Meigs	227,026	75	209,290
31.	Lorain	705,493	28	676,685	76.	Lake	221,392	84	148,450
32.	Ross	702,257	43	593,951	77.	Athens	204,750	74	210,660
33.	Preble	698,265	22	689,545	78.	Morgan	199,541	78	195,850
34.	Clinton	691,221	21	692,200	79.	Harrison	197,605	83	149,326
35.	Knox	680,206	48	533,060	80.	Jefferson	195,800	77	203,720
36.	Franklin	677,757	35	647,795	81.	Summit	177,330	67	283,975
37.	Marion	671,122	47	550,242	82.	Cuyahoga	163,223	85	129,530
38.	Allen	670,615	37	635,510	83.	Noble	158,505	82	153,555
39.	Defiance	669,520	18	740,580	84.	Monroe	151,770	81	172,560
40.	Logan	642,224	34	651,710	85.	Jackson	141,508	79	177,735
41.	Paulding	629,020	40	610,690	86.	Hocking	121,500	80	175,675
42.	Ashtabula	621,545	33	658,845	87.	Vinton	105,640	88	92,487
43.	Montgomery	614,955	45	565,503	88.	Lawrence	86,295	87	110,135
44.	Columbiana	597,430	39	614,645					
45.	Butler	592,766	44	567,620					

TABLE 26. AVERAGE DOLLARS SPENT FOR PETROLEUM FUEL PER ACRE OF CROPLAND HARVESTED, BY RANK OF COUNTIES, 1959 AND 1954

OHIO		\$ 4.81		\$ 5.13	1959, Average			1954, Average	
		1959, Average		1954, Average	Dollars Per	Rank	Dollars Per	Dollars Per	
		Dollars Per	Rank	Dollars Per	Acre	1954	Acre	Acre	
			1954						
1.	Cuyahoga	14.41	2	11.10	46.	Montgomery	5.03	55	4.81
2.	Lake	12.44	11	7.26	47.	Warren	4.84	82	4.17
3.	Hamilton	8.97	5	8.20	48.	Putnam	4.78	61	4.69
4.	Portage	7.87	19	6.32	49.	Delaware	4.76	46	4.96
5.	Summit	7.75	3	8.34	50.	Licking	4.74	27	5.87
6.	Mahoning	7.39	20	6.30	51.	Highland	4.70	51	4.93
7.	Trumbull	7.22	23	5.96	52.	Huron	4.70	43	5.07
8.	Jefferson	6.99	14	6.87	53.	Pickaway	4.67	62	4.68
9.	Geauga	6.91	17	6.62	54.	Franklin	4.65	63	4.67
10.	Vinton	6.88	10	7.36	55.	Hocking	4.65	9	7.71
11.	Ashtabula	6.85	18	6.52	56.	Fulton	4.64	54	4.83
12.	Belmont	6.81	28	5.85	57.	Mercer	4.62	47	4.95
13.	Columbiana	6.81	15	6.71	58.	Butler	4.61	65	4.60
14.	Washington	6.79	12	6.97	59.	Henry	4.53	73	4.43
15.	Muskingum	6.73	34	5.57	60.	Clinton	4.51	48	4.95
16.	Stark	6.72	32	5.69	61.	Richland	4.49	49	4.94
17.	Lorain	6.61	31	5.78	62.	Fairfield	4.48	52	4.92
18.	Gallia	6.40	8	7.73	63.	Fayette	4.48	78	4.32
19.	Meigs	6.34	4	8.24	64.	Darke	4.42	53	4.85
20.	Athens	6.31	6	7.91	65.	Wood	4.39	64	4.64
21.	Pike	6.28	69	4.52	66.	Auglaize	4.37	72	4.46
22.	Medina	6.27	36	5.56	67.	Ross	4.35	76	4.35
23.	Tuscarawas	6.08	29	5.81	68.	Crawford	4.32	80	4.24
24.	Morgan	6.07	24	5.96	69.	Shelby	4.32	66	4.59
25.	Scioto	6.01	7	7.89	70.	Holmes	4.23	86	3.98
26.	Harrison	5.97	21	6.20	71.	Morrow	4.21	74	4.42
27.	Lucas	5.95	25	5.94	72.	Seneca	4.18	79	4.29
28.	Carroll	5.85	41	5.15	73.	Williams	4.16	75	4.39
29.	Adams	5.65	30	5.81	74.	Union	4.13	70	4.52
30.	Wayne	5.59	39	5.29	75.	Wyandot	4.12	83	4.06
31.	Guernsey	5.55	26	5.90	76.	Preble	4.11	58	4.75
32.	Coshocton	5.52	33	5.67	77.	Allen	4.10	77	4.35
33.	Erie	5.51	13	6.91	78.	Miami	4.09	44	5.04
34.	Knox	5.50	59	4.74	79.	Hancock	4.04	84	4.06
35.	Jackson	5.48	16	6.68	80.	Champaign	4.02	56	4.81
36.	Ottawa	5.40	38	5.47	81.	Marion	3.96	85	4.04
37.	Sandusky	5.35	60	4.70	82.	Logan	3.91	71	4.47
38.	Clermont	5.34	40	5.17	83.	Madison	3.87	67	4.59
39.	Noble	5.30	35	5.57	84.	Greene	3.83	57	4.81
40.	Brown	5.24	42	5.09	85.	Defiance	3.80	68	4.56
41.	Ashland	5.19	45	5.02	86.	Hardin	3.75	81	4.24
42.	Clark	5.16	37	5.50	87.	Van Wert	3.51	87	3.72
43.	Monroe	5.14	22	6.20	88.	Paulding	3.35	88	3.68
44.	Lawrence	5.12	1	12.70					
45.	Perry	5.09	50	4.93					

TABLE 27. PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING TRACTORS, RANKED BY COUNTY,
1959, 1954 AND 1950

	% 1959	Rank 1954	% 1954	Rank 1950	% 1950
OHIO	85.5		77.7		63.9
1. Ottawa	97.0	50	79.7	2	83.9
2. Portage	94.9	16	87.4	36	71.5
3. Hancock	94.2	14	88.4	14	79.0
4. Delaware	94.1	22	85.3	34	72.5
5. Ashtabula	94.0	46	80.1	46	68.7
6. Fayette	94.0	59	76.5	21	78.0
7. Henry	93.8	5	89.8	8	80.6
8. Franklin	93.6	7	89.6	56	64.0
9. Mercer	93.5	21	85.9	27	75.7
10. Lucas	93.5	29	84.1	37	71.4
11. Preble	93.0	34	83.3	10	80.3
12. Erie	92.0	10	89.1	13	79.1
13. Mahoning	93.0	24	85.0	49	68.4
14. Trumbull	92.2	26	84.5	57	63.9
15. Putnam	92.2	15	87.9	16	78.7
16. Ashland	91.5	60	75.2	39	70.1
17. Allen	91.2	28	84.2	29	74.5
18. Butler	91.0	32	83.4	32	73.4
19. Seneca	90.8	13	88.5	5	82.1
20. Sandusky	90.7	3	91.4	3	83.4
21. Summit	90.7	38	82.4	59	62.6
22. Lorain	90.5	8	89.5	18	78.2
23. Columbiana	90.3	52	79.5	55	64.7
24. Van Wert	90.2	27	84.5	1	86.3
25. Wood	90.0	2	92.1	7	81.6
26. Lake	89.9	18	86.7	15	78.9
27. Williams	89.9	20	86.0	11	79.7
28. Madison	89.6	47	80.1	12	79.3
29. Stark	89.3	42	81.9	48	68.6
30. Highland	89.2	36	83.0	53	66.8
31. Richland	89.2	23	85.3	22	77.8
32. Paulding	89.2	33	83.4	24	77.3
33. Ross	89.1	72	65.0	61	54.6
34. Champaign	88.8	61	74.9	41	70.1
35. Crawford	88.6	12	88.7	28	75.0
36. Clinton	88.6	4	89.9	31	74.0
37. Cuyahoga	88.4	65	72.1	52	66.9
38. Morrow	88.3	55	79.4	43	69.7
39. Wyandot	88.3	51	79.7	6	82.1
40. Clark	88.3	53	79.5	33	72.9
41. Shelby	88.0	25	84.7	19	78.2
42. Huron	87.8	19	86.5	9	80.6
43. Auglaize	87.8	17	86.9	38	71.1
44. Medina	87.8	9	89.1	26	76.0
45. Marion	87.7	40	82.1	30	74.2

	% 1959	Rank 1954	% 1954	Rank 1950	% 1950
46. Licking	87.7	57	78.6	58	63.7
47. Fulton	87.6	11	89.0	4	83.1
48. Knox	87.6	37	82.6	60	61.0
49. Pickaway	87.5	31	83.9	20	78.2
50. Hardin	87.2	6	89.8	42	69.8
51. Miami	86.9	39	82.2	17	78.4
52. Perry	86.9	69	67.8	65	52.3
53. Defiance	86.5	1	92.2	25	76.2
54. Carroll	86.1	44	80.7	62	53.0
55. Darke	85.6	35	83.0	23	77.3
56. Warren	85.6	45	80.5	47	68.7
57. Fairfield	85.4	54	79.5	51	67.1
58. Jefferson	85.2	68	68.6	67	51.4
59. Logan	85.2	41	81.9	40	70.2
60. Coshocton	84.7	64	72.3	66	51.8
61. Hocking	83.8	73	64.1	77	37.3
62. Montgomery	83.8	30	84.0	44	69.6
63. Greene	83.6	43	80.8	50	68.4
64. Brown	83.5	63	72.9	69	50.7
65. Pike	83.5	83	53.3	75	40.8
66. Clermont	83.0	66	72.0	63	52.8
67. Harrison	80.8	71	66.0	72	46.6
68. Wayne	80.2	56	78.7	54	66.4
69. Union	79.2	46	80.1	35	72.1
70. Muskingum	78.3	58	76.9	64	52.4
71. Vinton	77.3	86	47.6	84	29.5
72. Tuscarawas	77.0	62	74.7	68	51.1
73. Washington	76.3	78	58.7	80	33.7
74. Scioto	76.3	70	66.8	79	34.9
75. Meigs	76.2	84	52.9	74	43.7
76. Adams	75.9	74	63.0	73	45.1
77. Athens	75.3	82	53.6	81	33.4
78. Guernsey	75.2	79	58.1	76	37.7
79. Hamilton	75.0	67	70.4	70	50.6
80. Belmont	74.7	75	61.9	78	35.5
81. Geauga	73.5	49	79.8	45	69.5
82. Morgan	71.4	80	56.0	82	31.1
83. Monroe	70.2	85	49.2	87	21.9
84. Jackson	67.9	77	59.6	83	29.5
85. Holmes	63.7	76	59.7	71	48.8
86. Noble	63.3	81	54.4	86	25.4
87. Gallia	61.3	88	38.2	85	26.6
88. Lawrence	52.1	87	38.6	88	19.1

TABLE 28. PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING WHEEL TRACTORS, OTHER THAN GARDEN TRACTORS, RANKED BY COUNTY, 1959, 1954, AND 1950

	% 1959	Rank 1954	% 1954	Rank 1950	% 1950
OHIO	81.7		73.4		59.6
1. Ottawa	95.1	32	79.0	3	81.3
2. Portage	92.4	25	81.2	40	65.5
3. Henry	92.2	3	87.9	9	78.8
4. Ashtabula	91.6	44	76.7	44	64.4
5. Hancock	91.4	7	87.1	10	78.0
6. Fayette	90.7	47	75.4	15	75.4
7. Erie	90.5	5	87.3	21	74.0
8. Lucas	90.4	41	77.8	45	64.2
9. Putnam	90.3	9	86.8	11	77.7
10. Mercer	90.1	18	84.2	19	74.2
11. Preble	89.4	26	81.0	17	75.3
12. Seneca	89.2	12	85.4	5	80.3
13. Delaware	88.9	23	82.4	34	68.2
14. Franklin	88.8	19	83.0	58	55.1
15. Mahoning	88.5	30	79.7	53	61.2
16. Paulding	88.3	24	81.9	18	74.6
17. Van Wert	88.3	20	82.6	1	84.0
18. Allen	88.1	27	80.6	37	67.1
19. Ashland	87.9	59	72.1	38	66.8
20. Wood	87.9	1	89.9	7	79.0
21. Sandusky	87.5	2	88.6	6	79.9
22. Williams	87.4	17	84.5	13	76.0
23. Madison	87.3	37	78.0	8	78.9
24. Shelby	87.1	21	82.6	16	75.4
25. Richland	86.9	31	79.4	24	72.7
26. Fulton	86.9	6	87.3	2	81.3
27. Columbiana	86.8	53	74.0	54	60.4
28. Butler	86.8	46	76.1	36	67.3
29. Auglaize	86.7	13	85.4	30	70.0
30. Wyandot	86.7	43	77.1	4	81.0
31. Highland	86.2	28	80.6	43	64.6
32. Clinton	86.2	10	86.1	25	72.6
33. Ross	86.0	70	61.8	59	50.8
34. Knox	86.0	34	78.6	57	56.9
35. Lorain	86.0	14	85.3	28	70.6
36. Trumbull	85.9	39	77.9	55	57.4
37. Champaign	85.4	57	73.0	35	67.4
38. Huron	85.0	16	85.0	12	76.5
39. Pickaway	84.9	22	82.6	14	75.5
40. Hardin	84.7	8	86.9	33	68.6
41. DeFiancee	84.6	4	87.7	22	73.8
42. Marion	83.8	33	79.0	27	71.2
43. Summit	83.6	67	62.3	61	49.2
44. Stark	83.4	52	74.4	52	61.4
45. Darke	83.2	29	80.4	20	74.0

	% 1959	Rank 1954	% 1954	Rank 1950	% 1950
46. Perry	82.9	65	63.5	65	46.9
47. Clark	82.9	55	74.0	41	65.1
48. Licking	82.5	51	74.5	56	57.3
49. Warren	82.5	50	74.6	42	64.6
50. Medina	82.4	11	85.5	29	70.6
51. Fairfield	82.0	58	72.3	49	62.1
52. Carroll	82.0	36	78.1	63	48.0
53. Coshocton	81.9	60	70.3	62	49.1
54. Morrow	81.7	42	77.5	39	66.3
55. Lake	81.4	56	73.6	50	62.0
56. Miami	81.2	35	78.6	23	73.8
57. Montgomery	80.6	48	75.1	48	62.3
58. Greene	80.4	45	76.3	46	63.7
59. Pike	80.2	82	51.4	73	40.8
60. Jefferson	80.0	64	63.9	71	44.2
61. Brown	79.7	63	69.2	64	47.9
62. Crawford	79.6	15	85.2	26	72.1
63. Clermont	78.0	66	62.8	68	46.0
64. Union	77.3	40	77.8	31	69.2
65. Harrison	76.1	69	61.9	70	44.7
66. Vinton	75.6	86	44.5	83	29.0
67. Wayne	75.5	54	74.0	47	62.6
68. Logan	75.4	38	78.0	32	69.0
69. Athens	72.3	83	49.8	80	30.3
70. Muskingum	74.7	62	69.1	67	46.4
71. Adams	74.2	71	61.5	72	44.2
72. Hocking	73.4	72	60.0	77	34.4
73. Tuscarawas	72.7	61	70.0	69	45.7
74. Guernsey	71.6	76	55.1	76	35.7
75. Geauga	71.5	49	75.1	51	61.9
76. Scioto	70.5	68	62.2	78	31.6
77. Meigs	69.3	84	48.4	74	40.5
78. Belmont	68.9	74	56.7	79	31.4
79. Cuyahoga	68.9	78	54.1	60	49.3
80. Washington	68.3	77	54.2	81	29.9
81. Jackson	66.5	75	55.8	84	27.9
82. Monroe	65.4	85	47.1	87	21.0
83. Morgan	65.2	80	53.2	82	29.2
84. Hamilton	62.2	79	53.8	75	36.9
85. Holmes	61.9	73	57.3	66	46.7
86. Noble	58.2	81	52.3	85	23.7
87. Gallia	57.0	87	33.2	86	23.4
88. Lawrence	44.8	88	30.9	88	15.6

TABLE 29. NUMBER OF TRACTORS, EXCLUSIVE OF GARDEN TRACTORS, PER
1,000 ACRES OF TOTAL CROPLAND, BY RANK OF COUNTIES
1959, AND 1950

	Percent 1959	Rank 1950	Percent 1950		Percent 1959	Rank 1950	Percent 1959
OHIO	16.7		11.9				
1. Cuyahoga	48.2	1	29.2	45. Coshocton	17.2	78	8.6
2. Lake	35.5	2	25.0	46. Morrow	17.2	33	12.5
3. Portage	28.9	4	18.3	47. Jackson	17.2	86	6.6
4. Summit	28.8	3	20.5	48. Auglaize	17.0	36	12.2
5. Mahoning	27.8	10	16.9	49. Licking	17.0	45	11.3
6. Vinton	26.1	73	8.8	50. Pike	17.0	70	9.0
7. Washington	26.0	61	9.9	51. Miami	17.0	23	13.7
8. Athens	25.7	62	9.9	52. Preble	17.0	30	12.5
9. Gallia	25.2	74	8.7	53. Mercer	16.6	41	11.7
10. Ashtabula	24.8	14	16.1	54. Delaware	16.3	40	11.8
11. Meigs	24.7	19	14.8	55. Fulton	16.3	21	14.2
12. Columbiana	24.6	16	15.6	56. Knox	16.2	66	9.5
13. Stark	24.2	11	16.6	57. Putnam	16.1	37	12.2
14. Trumbull	23.7	12	16.3	58. Adams	15.9	83	8.2
15. Lorain	22.9	7	17.6	59. Fairfield	15.8	42	11.7
16. Harrison	22.9	59	10.0	60. Franklin	15.8	46	11.2
17. Ottawa	22.7	8	17.4	61. Williams	15.7	31	12.5
18. Jefferson	22.4	52	10.9	62. Shelby	15.6	34	12.3
19. Lucas	21.8	6	18.2	63. Henry	15.6	32	12.5
20. Hamilton	21.1	17	15.6	64. Holmes	15.4	75	8.7
21. Montgomery	21.0	13	16.1	65. Noble	15.4	88	5.0
22. Scioto	20.4	50	11.1	66. Huron	15.2	27	13.1
23. Belmont	20.4	81	8.5	67. Wood	15.0	35	12.3
24. Medina	20.4	9	17.3	68. Logan	15.0	38	11.9
25. Ashland	20.3	28	12.8	69. Seneca	14.9	39	11.9
26. Monroe	20.2	87	6.4	70. Crawford	14.9	47	11.2
27. Wayne	19.8	24	13.6	71. Champaign	14.8	44	11.3
28. Morgan	19.7	65	9.5	72. Defiance	14.8	43	11.4
29. Erie	19.6	15	15.6	73. Hancock	14.6	51	10.9
30. Carroll	19.6	64	9.6	74. Brown	14.2	84	7.3
31. Geauga	19.5	5	18.2	75. Clark	14.2	48	11.1
32. Hocking	19.3	72	8.9	76. Highland	14.1	79	8.6
33. Richland	19.2	18	15.0	77. Ross	13.8	71	9.0
34. Butler	19.1	25	13.5	78. Greene	13.2	56	10.6
35. Muskingum	19.1	54	10.8	79. Clinton	12.9	67	9.5
36. Lawrence	18.7	85	7.2	80. Union	12.6	55	10.7
37. Perry	18.2	59	10.0	81. Wyandot	12.6	49	11.1
38. Guernsey	18.0	77	8.6	82. Hardin	12.5	68	9.3
39. Darke	17.9	20	14.5	83. Van Wert	12.4	53	10.9
40. Sandusky	17.8	22	14.0	84. Marion	11.8	57	10.4
41. Clermont	17.6	58	10.1	85. Paulding	11.1	76	8.7
42. Warren	17.6	29	12.6	86. Pickaway	11.0	69	9.0
43. Allen	17.5	26	13.3	87. Fayette	10.7	82	8.2
44. Tuscarawas	17.4	63	9.9	88. Madison	10.3	80	8.5

TABLE 30. NUMBER OF TRACTORS, EXCLUSIVE OF GARDEN TRACTORS, PER 100
ACRES OF CROPLAND HARVESTED, BY RANK OF COUNTIES,
1959 AND 1950

	Tractors 1959	Rank 1950	Tractors 1950		Tractors 1959	Rank 1950	Tractors 1959
OHIO	21.0		15.4				
1. Cuyahoga	72.3	1	46.8	45. Knox	23.7	65	13.5
2. Lake	60.6	2	39.2	46. Licking	23.5	41	15.5
3. Summit	46.2	3	30.4	47. Wayne	23.3	43	15.4
4. Vinton	44.8	30	16.3	48. Lucas	23.1	17	20.0
5. Portage	42.7	4	25.5	49. Erie	22.3	22	18.3
6. Mahoning	40.3	11	22.3	50. Fairfield	21.4	36	15.7
7. Ashtabula	40.0	8	24.0	51. Preble	21.4	40	15.6
8. Trumbull	39.7	6	24.5	52. Highland	21.2	56	14.2
9. Lawrence	38.7	59	13.8	53. Morrow	20.6	52	14.5
10. Athens	38.5	31	16.2	54. Holmes	20.4	82	11.6
11. Washington	37.9	39	15.6	55. Darke	20.1	26	17.2
12. Gallia	37.5	50	14.7	56. Delaware	19.6	51	14.7
13. Jackson	36.4	64	13.6	57. Sandusky	19.5	37	15.7
14. Jefferson	36.4	18	20.0	58. Allen	19.4	44	15.3
15. Meigs	35.2	10	22.6	59. Ross	19.4	75	12.8
16. Columbiana	35.1	13	22.0	60. Miami	19.2	33	16.1
17. Clermont	34.3	16	20.0	61. Franklin	19.1	53	14.5
18. Hocking	33.6	35	15.8	62. Auglaize	18.9	58	14.2
19. Monroe	31.9	83	11.5	63. Mercer	18.6	70	13.4
20. Adams	31.8	28	16.4	64. Williams	18.1	57	14.2
21. Belmont	31.4	49	14.8	65. Clinton	17.9	68	13.4
22. Perry	31.4	32	16.2	66. Huron	17.8	45	15.3
23. Geauga	31.2	5	25.4	67. Shelby	17.7	55	14.3
24. Hamilton	30.9	7	24.0	68. Logan	17.6	66	13.5
25. Harrison	30.8	27	16.9	69. Putnam	17.6	60	13.8
26. Stark	30.6	14	21.7	70. Champaign	17.2	67	13.4
27. Carroll	29.9	46	15.2	71. Crawford	17.2	72	13.1
28. Lorain	29.9	9	23.0	72. Fulton	17.1	42	15.5
29. Morgan	29.9	71	13.3	73. Clark	16.9	63	13.7
30. Pike	29.8	48	14.9	74. Seneca	16.9	61	13.8
31. Scioto	29.8	21	18.4	75. Greene	16.8	62	13.8
32. Guernsey	29.7	47	15.1	76. Defiance	16.6	74	12.8
33. Noble	28.7	86	10.7	77. Hancock	16.4	77	12.6
34. Brown	28.5	38	15.6	78. Henry	16.3	69	13.4
35. Medina	27.8	12	22.2	79. Wood	15.7	73	13.1
36. Tuscarawas	27.8	34	15.8	80. Union	15.1	78	12.6
37. Coshocton	27.7	54	14.4	81. Hardin	14.5	84	10.9
38. Muskingum	27.6	23	18.3	82. Wyandot	14.2	76	12.8
39. Ashland	26.1	29	16.4	83. Pickaway	14.0	80	12.1
40. Montgomery	25.8	15	20.7	84. Marion	13.9	79	12.4
41. Butler	25.3	24	17.5	85. Fayette	13.3	85	10.9
42. Richland	25.1	19	19.7	86. Van Wert	13.2	81	11.9
43. Warren	24.4	25	17.3	87. Paulding	12.5	88	9.8
44. Ottawa	24.2	20	19.4	88. Madison	11.9	87	10.0

TABLE 31. PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING MOTORTRUCKS, RANKED BY COUNTY,
1959, 1954, AND 1950

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
OHIO	49.8		39.0		28.5
1. Erie	74.9	1	66.0	1	49.2
2. Madison	70.2	3	56.8	6	42.8
3. Fayette	69.6	10	48.4	8	40.2
4. Jefferson	66.8	6	52.9	2	46.2
5. Columbiana	65.8	11	47.9	13	37.3
6. Lucas	65.5	13	46.9	9	39.7
7. Ottawa	65.1	20	44.5	5	43.3
8. Sandusky	64.6	4	55.8	15	36.9
9. Pickaway	64.3	2	60.2	4	45.7
10. Wood	63.2	5	53.2	12	37.5
11. Mahoning	63.0	17	45.5	25	33.3
12. Crawford	62.9	13	46.3	63	24.6
13. Hamilton	62.7	30	42.3	11	38.7
14. Butler	61.7	23	44.0	18	35.2
15. Seneca	61.0	7	50.3	34	29.8
16. Ross	60.7	44	39.2	21	34.7
17. Franklin	60.2	8	49.8	36	29.6
18. Portage	60.1	38	40.3	27	32.6
19. Hocking	59.6	49	38.8	66	24.3
20. Cuyahoga	59.4	48	38.9	7	41.9
21. Clark	59.2	12	47.6	16	36.6
22. Hancock	58.9	43	39.6	59	25.4
23. Lorain	58.5	22	44.1	10	38.9
24. Champaign	58.1	53	38.2	22	34.5
25. Stark	57.8	42	39.7	19	35.0
26. Greene	57.7	15	46.1	26	32.6
27. Huron	57.6	27	42.6	23	34.5
28. Harrison	57.6	24	43.5	24	33.4
29. Marion	56.9	18	45.1	51	26.8
30. Belmont	56.9	64	35.9	62	24.6
31. Wyandot	56.3	40	40.0	35	29.6
32. Pike	56.3	45	39.1	45	28.0
33. Knox	55.7	35	41.2	64	24.6
34. Summit	55.3	54	37.8	33	30.6
35. Clinton	55.1	16	45.7	30	32.1
36. Lake	54.7	9	49.6	3	45.8
37. Miami	54.1	25	43.3	14	37.3
38. Carroll	53.7	19	44.7	32	30.7
39. Ashland	53.0	46	39.1	53	26.5
40. Coshocton	52.9	63	36.3	42	28.4
41. Preble	52.9	47	39.0	28	32.5
42. Fairfield	52.8	37	40.5	39	29.2
43. Henry	50.8	26	43.2	47	27.2
44. Richland	50.5	55	37.8	54	26.3

	Percent 1959	Rank 1954	Percent 1954	Rank 1950	Percent 1950
45. Montgomery	50.2	36	41.0	48	27.1
46. Tuscarawas	50.2	32	41.9	29	32.2
47. Licking	50.1	56	39.6	61	24.9
48. Fulton	49.8	50	38.7	38	29.3
49. Wayne	48.8	21	44.3	31	31.4
50. Medina	48.8	31	42.1	41	29.0
51. Perry	48.8	57	37.5	57	25.8
52. Hardin	48.2	29	42.5	70	22.4
53. Highland	48.2	52	38.4	50	26.8
54. Union	48.2	34	41.7	49	27.0
55. Trumbull	47.9	62	36.4	72	22.3
56. Muskingum	47.5	41	39.7	46	27.3
57. Scioto	47.0	59	37.2	67	24.3
58. Paulding	45.4	58	37.4	69	22.9
59. Delaware	45.2	39	40.3	58	25.4
60. Washington	45.2	65	35.9	55	26.2
61. Warren	44.9	69	34.4	56	25.9
62. Meigs	44.7	67	35.6	20	35.0
63. Ashtabula	44.4	68	34.4	43	28.4
64. Logan	44.2	66	35.8	73	21.8
65. Vinton	44.0	72	32.7	52	26.6
66. Guernsey	43.2	71	33.2	40	29.2
67. Lawrence	42.9	28	42.6	17	35.3
68. Athens	42.8	78	29.6	60	25.0
69. Auglaize	42.4	60	37.2	81	18.3
70. Morrow	41.1	76	29.7	82	18.1
71. Shelby	40.7	70	34.3	71	22.4
72. Jackson	40.1	61	36.9	65	24.6
73. Adams	39.6	73	31.9	75	21.6
74. Darke	39.4	77	29.6	74	21.8
75. Van Wert	38.9	75	30.1	79	19.5
76. Morgan	38.9	80	27.6	77	20.7
77. Mercer	37.5	86	24.5	87	16.6
78. Defiance	36.8	51	38.6	44	28.4
79. Monroe	36.7	81	27.2	78	20.6
80. Allen	36.6	79	27.9	85	17.1
81. Noble	35.7	74	31.4	84	18.1
82. Brown	34.4	88	23.4	80	18.4
83. Williams	33.9	84	25.5	83	18.1
84. Geauga	33.4	33	41.8	37	29.5
85. Gallia	33.3	83	26.2	68	24.0
86. Putnam	33.0	87	23.5	88	14.3
87. Holmes	32.9	82	26.5	86	16.7
88. Clermont	30.6	85	25.0	76	21.3

TABLE 32. PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING WHICH ARE LOCATED ON HARD-SURFACED
ROADS, RANKED BY COUNTY, 1959 AND 1950

		% 1959	Rank 1950	% 1950	Rank	County	% 1959	Rank 1950	% 1950
OHIO									
		69.63		58.3					
1.	Cuyahoga	99.83	1	93.8	45.	Union	74.18	48	55.0
2.	Fayette	99.44	22	75.7	46.	Fulton	74.06	50	53.9
3.	Hancock	98.88	2	93.6	47.	Ross	70.95	51	53.6
4.	Allen	97.78	4	91.3	48.	Portage	70.40	45	57.4
5.	Lucas	97.19	10	87.3	49.	Fairfield	69.23	53	52.0
6.	Miami	96.59	13	83.3	50.	Clinton	67.44	46	56.2
7.	Franklin	96.31	11	85.0	51.	Vinton	67.42	68	37.4
8.	Darke	96.07	34	68.4	52.	Ashtabula	65.49	44	58.1
9.	Wood	95.42	3	92.9	53.	Columbiana	62.62	52	53.5
10.	Madison	94.52	29	70.1	54.	Medina	61.84	56	48.5
11.	Champaign	94.38	20	78.1	55.	Stark	61.72	55	49.2
12.	Erie	94.11	5	90.5	56.	Highland	60.18	47	55.7
13.	Ottawa	93.26	21	77.0	57.	Richland	57.49	58	46.8
14.	Lake	92.98	12	84.7	58.	Paulding	56.36	60	44.9
15.	Putnam	92.85	16	80.2	59.	Geauga	56.11	49	54.8
16.	Sandusky	92.66	19	78.7	60.	Harrison	54.92	67	38.4
17.	Summit	91.94	30	70.1	61.	Pike	54.41	64	40.7
18.	Butler	91.63	8	89.2	62.	Licking	52.77	61	43.6
19.	Auglaize	91.61	32	68.6	63.	Tuscarawas	50.92	77	32.4
20.	Logan	91.03	27	70.8	64.	Carroll	50.71	71	34.6
21.	Seneca	90.78	9	87.8	65.	Adams	50.49	57	47.2
22.	Henry	90.51	15	81.0	66.	Scioto	49.75	59	46.1
23.	Montgomery	89.75	6	90.1	67.	Ashland	48.45	65	40.1
24.	Preble	88.93	40	63.1	68.	Morrow	47.45	63	41.1
25.	Hardin	88.47	24	72.6	69.	Brown	46.68	66	39.9
26.	Wyandot	87.12	18	79.7	70.	Morgan	46.51	80	30.0
27.	Clark	86.76	17	79.8	71.	Jackson	44.38	69	36.9
28.	Marion	86.40	23	72.7	72.	Perry	43.96	74	34.1
29.	Mahoning	86.27	14	82.3	73.	Gallia	42.34	82	28.9
30.	Shelby	85.88	42	61.1	74.	Holmes	42.00	87	24.3
31.	Delaware	83.96	35	67.5	75.	Wayne	41.85	84	28.0
32.	Lorain	83.67	26	71.0	76.	Jefferson	41.45	62	42.5
33.	Pickaway	82.65	25	72.3	77.	Lawrence	40.18	81	29.7
34.	Hamilton	81.09	7	89.4	78.	Belmont	38.36	70	36.8
35.	Greene	80.70	41	61.6	79.	Knox	38.03	72	34.4
36.	Huron	79.58	28	70.2	80.	Coshocton	37.26	86	24.9
37.	Mercer	79.35	43	59.7	81.	Hocking	37.21	76	33.2
38.	Van Wert	77.18	33	68.6	82.	Monroe	36.73	88	23.2
39.	Trumbull	76.82	36	67.3	83.	Muskingum	36.06	78	32.2
40.	Warren	76.75	31	69.6	84.	Noble	35.68	79	30.1
41.	Williams	75.81	54	50.3	85.	Athens	35.24	75	33.4
42.	Crawford	75.37	37	65.6	86.	Guernsey	34.54	85	26.5
43.	Defiance	75.20	39	64.1	87.	Washington	32.22	83	28.7
44.	Clermont	74.52	38	64.4	88.	Meigs	31.51	73	34.4